THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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MARRIED.

In Clinton, on the evening of the 1st instant, by Rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr WILLIAM S. CLINTON, of New York city, to Miss CLARA C. MICKS, youngest daughter of Dr. N. G. Micks, of that village.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.

HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS, *Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1868.

Hester C. Johnson vs. Allen Johnson, Asahel Johnson and others. Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that the defendants, Joseph D. Lee, Nathan W. Lee, Dora, Eliza, Keziah and Robert Lee reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Weekly Journal," published in Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. A. Matthis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1868, and ninety-second year of American Independence.

W. A. MATTHIS, C. C. C.

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NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN SMITH & HOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please make immediate payment to J. C. Hood, Jr., who is authorized to collect and receipt for all dues.

W. A. SMITH.
JOHN C. HOOD, Jr.

May 6, 1868 14-2t

STATE NEWS.

SHOCKING ELOPEMENT.—This community was greatly shocked on Sunday at learning that a young and good looking white woman, or girl, for she was only thirteen years of age, had eloped from her parents with a negro man named Wash Smith, formerly of Anson county. Up to this writing nothing has been heard from them.—Their object is, doubtless, to go to some other county or State and get married. In this, we suppose, they will have no difficulty, as their right to do so has been held by some of our military commanders, under the Civil Rights Act. The parents of the girl, we learn, are respectable, and this occurrence must be a sad blow to them. The father has offered a reward for the apprehension of the "*thief*," but we scarcely know what advantage his arrest will prove to him, further than the recovery of his ruined daughter, and even this he may be unable to effect.

It is scarcely necessary to speculate upon this occurrence. The moral is plain to all, and it is much to be feared that such occurrences will, sooner or later, become frequent, as one of the consequences of the teachings now prevalent in the country among certain classes.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

FOUND DEAD.—On Sunday night last two men from this place or vicinity, one white and one colored, saw a negro man lying on the railroad track about four miles east of this place whom they believed to be dead. They were somewhat frightened at the spectacle, and did not remove the body—believing they had no right to do so.—Shortly afterwards the train from the east passed over this portion of the road. On the next morning the same men returning from Holtsburg, whither they were going the night before, found the body still on the track, but horribly mangled by the passage of the cars over it.

A coroner's jury was summoned, and after hearing all the evidence and making a thorough investigation, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being run over by the train.

The probability is, that the negro, when first seen on the track, was deeply intoxicated, and had unconsciously laid himself down, or had fallen there. His name was Lewis, and he was formerly the slave of Maj. James E. Kerr, of this place. He was a harmless, inoffensive man, of good character generally.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

THE DAVIS FAMILY.—The Davis family in Carteret county must be as prolific as the Smith family. At the late election the following on the Conservative ticket were elected: J. Henry Davis, Jr., John D. Davis, Joel H. Davis, Sr.

The *Davises* on the Radical ticket, not *elect*, were Dr. Josiah B. Davis, Alexander C. Davis, Melvin J. Davis.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement at Trinity College will open on the 9th of June next.

Rev. Jas. E. Mann will preach the sermon before the Theological Class on the 7th of June.

J. Q. Jackson, Esq., will address the Alumni on the 9th.

Rev. Bishop Doggett will deliver the annual sermon on the 10th.

Hon. John Kerr will deliver the Literary Address on the 10th.

Commencement exercises on the 11th.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—It is announced that Lewis P. Olds, Esq., of this city, will deliver the address at the approaching Commencement at Wake Forest College.

Sentinel.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—The annual Commencement at Randolph Macon College will take place 24th June next. Rev. Wm. E. Munsey, of Baltimore, the "eloquent" preacher, will deliver the Literary Address. At the same time, Rev. John S. Long of Washington, N. C., will repeat his fine lecture on the "Ethics of History."

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body meets in Baltimore the present week. The Southern Baptist Churches will be generally represented.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the South, meets in Baltimore this month.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.—It is rumored that Judge Reade, J. W. Holden, Col. Deweese, H. Adams, Gen. Laflin, Mr. Cowles, and perhaps others, left this city on yesterday for Washington. The object is understood to be to have the disabilities of many of the officers elect removed and to aid the State in "goin home." It is also rumored that this company will be joined at Weldon by Hon. John Pool, Gen. Abbott, Col. Heaton, &c., and that Gov. Holden will follow to-day.

Raleigh *Sentinel, 7th.*

CARTERET AHEAD.—A friend enclosed us, more than two weeks ago, a head of wheat grown near Morehead City, in Carteret county, by Jos. R. Franklin, Esq. It was a firm-looking, healthy, full-grained head; and was plucked on the 15th of April.—Have any of our North Carolina exchanges seen earlier wheat?

New Berne *Journal of Commerce.*

THE body of a negro man, formerly the property of Jas. E. Kerr, Esq., of Salisbury, on Sunday night last, was found horribly mangled on the N. C. Railroad, near Holtsburg. It is supposed he was intoxicated and laid down on the road and went to sleep.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

HAIL STORM.—On Tuesday night the vicinity of Steel Creek was visited by a hail storm. The crystals were about the size of partridge eggs. Not much damage was done on account of its falling so slowly.—Charlotte *Times.*

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—The last Legislature made an appropriation for the repairs and fitting up of the Governor's Mansion. The occupancy of the Mansion by the military and the general dilapidated condition of the premises after it was given up, determined Gov. Worth to continue to reside in his own residence. He has for some months had workmen employed refitting the Mansion. The out houses have been rebuilt, the grounds enclosed and the Mansion nearly entirely repaired, in a neat and substantial manner. The inside is not yet completed. The appropriation was insufficient to effect the necessary repairs and refurnish the Mansion. If the Legislature is prompt in making the necessary appropriation, the Mansion can be made ready in a short time for occupation.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

DISTRESSING.—We regret to learn that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Patrick Ferrell, was discovered on Newbern Street on yesterday, having fallen, and on being reached was found to be speechless. He is supposed to have had a congestive chill or an attack of apoplexy. We have not heard from him since. We hope his illness is temporary.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

DULL TIMES.—Our streets look as dull as in mid-summer. We regret to learn that many of our mechanics are idle and the prospect of improvement is exceedingly discouraging. In the meantime provisions are scarce and high and money excessively scarce. We are glad to say, there is a marked change since the election in the number of colored idlers about our streets. We hope many of them have returned to their labor on the farms, and that a good crop will reward their toil.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE CITY.—On yesterday, presented quite a brisk appearance, when contrasted with the dullness prevailing for the last two weeks. Many wagons were in—some containing country produce of various kinds, and others loaded with the backbone of our market—cotton. We are glad to see this staple again making its appearance, for on the sale of cotton our merchants depend chiefly for business.

Trading, we believe, was considerably brisker on yesterday than it has been for sometime past.—Charlotte *Times.*

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN, ETC.—W. D. Jones, R. W. King, D. Heaton, J. R. French, and John T. Deweese, the congressional delegation from North Carolina, as also Byro Laflin, C. J. Cowles, Jos. W. Holden, Henderson Adams, C. L. Harris, E. G. Reade, E. L. Stanly, C. R. Thomas, J. R. Amans, and J. D. Cavarly, delegates to present the new constitution of North Carolina to Congress have arrived here.

Washington *Exchange.*

THE FRUITS OF RADICALISM IN NORTH CAROLINA—ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—TARBORO', N. C., May 6, 1868.—EDITOR NORFOLK JOURNAL: I fear you will conclude your correspondent's tutelary divinity is an inauspicious one, for my communications are but an enumeration of outrages.

The scene of my present communication is in and about Battleboro', a mere station on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and Dr. J. J. Phillips and one colored gentleman (? !) named John Smith, are the most conspicuous characters.

On last Wednesday, John Smith proposed to borrow five dollars of one of the station hands with the promise of paying on Friday, twenty-six dollars for the use of the five The money was lent. On Thursday night, a colored woman living on Dr. Phillip's premises ran into the house of one of his white tenants, a Mr. Hackney, and said one of the robbers was in her house. Hckney hastened to the Doctor's dwelling and as the Doctor is very deaf it was some time before he could be made to understand the situation. But when he did, sent quickly to his plantation, two miles distant, for his overseer and sons, together with two faithful colored men, and then equipped himself and went out,

When the men came up from the plantation, lest they might be taken for the robber party, they came up to the rear of the Doctor's house, where they discovered a number of persons on horseback, all of whom they think were black. After searching round the horse lot they went away.

During the day Friday, the station hands at Battleboro' became alarmed about his five dollars, and proceeded to get out a warrant for John Smith, accusing him of obtaining money under false pretences.—Smith was arrested, but paid the five dollars back at once. He was then questioned about the robber party. He plead ignorance, but said that one Richmond Satan, (a sable dignitary, who was elected a delegate from Martin county to the first mean-white and negro convention held in Raleigh after the war), now President of the U. L. A. at Battleboro', had warned one hundred of his body that a large amount of money must be obtained by Saturday; that Mr. Tatten, a mean, ugly, lean, raw-boned Yankee, the same whom the reading community remembers to have stolen goods from the warehouse at Weldon during the year 1866, would make a speech at Battleboro' on Saturday, and had advised him (Satan) that a large sum of money *must* be obtained to defray the expenses of the late election; and that Dr. Phillips had $2,000 to $3,000, Mr. J. H. Powell $7,000, and Mr. Henry Bryan a large sum.

From the Boston Pioneer, a Leading German Radical Organ.

A Serious Split in the Radical Party—Germans Deserting it.

The political die was cast in Michigan, and the enemies of the universal rights of men gained their cause by an astonishing majority. Michigan, "the Massachusetts of the West," declared herself by a majority of from thirty to thirty-five thousand votes in favor of the continuation of black slavery, against universal suffrage, and against the political emancipation of the colored population. Among the elements which are at the bottom of this enormous majority, we first discover the old Democracy voting as one man against the lately framed Constitution, because it guaranteed the right of suffrage to all the male adults in the State, without distinction of color. We then find a part of the Republicans themselves arrayed against the new Constitution. Some of them are conscious, but most of them unconscious, renegades.—Frightened by the sins of their own party, or prejudiced by the constant attacks of the Democrats against even the little good which originated in the moldering carcass of the Republican party, they bolted and defeated it.

Finally, a great many of those who constituted the very essence of the Republican party, but who, in their fanaticism, sacrificed the holy principle of universal equality of rights to the temperance swindle, because the prohibitory clause of the old Constitution was not embodied in the new one, but submitted to a simultaneous separate vote, fearing, as they were entitled to fear, that the prohibitory clause would be voted down, cast their vote against the new Constitution, and defeated it. The recognition of universal suffrage, therefore, was not defeated by the Democracy, but, virtually, by the conscious or unconscious criminals among the Radicals themselves. The former Republican majority in the State was 28,000. This immense majority in favor of the total extirpation of slavery could not be overcome by the Democracy; the privilege of treading under foot the universal rights of man was reserved for the Republican party itself.

All the counties, which formerly constituted the very bulwark of unshaken faith in the true principles of Republicanism, show their apostacy by irrefutable numbers, and the jubilee in the temperance lodges of the Good Templars over the defeat of the new Constitution still rings in our ears.

What next? The high dignitaries among the temperance fanatics, the Rev. Dr. Duffield, and the Rev. Dr. Russell, Prior of the Michigan Temperance Lodges, are informed of all the details of the new political programme. The prohibitory legislation, both in regard to the observance of the Sabbath and the traffic in intoxicating liquors, thus far has not been successful in the cities, because its enforcement was thwarted, partly by local Democratic administration and partly by the tolerance of officers, irrespective of party. In order to banish forever the devils of whiskey and the "*lager*," the greatest exertions will be made in the State next fall to elect a Radical Legislature, which by one stroke, will abolish not only the sale, but also the manufacture of all kinds of intoxicating drinks.

This faction of fanatics will probably not exist very long, but, if it lasts only a few years, it will ruin thousands of business men in Michigan. The renegades who helped to vote down universal suffrage of course deserve to live in the convict colony, to which the fanatics intend to reduce our State; but to prevent the punishment of so many innocent people, ways and means will have to be devised to defeat the devilish scheme of driving out the devil. And these means are to be devised principally by those men whom Dr. Duffield has characterized as candidates for the penitentiaries, i. e., the naturalized population.—If they succeed in electing a majority of anti-prohibitionists to the next General Assembly, they will not only thwart the "radical" scheme of the temperance men, but may be able to wipe out the liquor law itself.

Among the Republican papers the Michigan Journal wept over the result of the late election. It seems, this time, its tears were sincere, for the Journal must have a presentiment of the influence of this result upon the next Presidential election. "We are aware," it says, "that a great many temperance Republicans voted against the new Constitution, in order to save the present charter with its prohibitory clause, afraid that the separate clause would be defeated. On the strength of this victory they will insist that the laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors should be enforced with the utmost severity. A great struggle will ensue, which is bound to check the passage of immigration into our State." These lamentations of the German Radical paper are undoubtedly sincere; and it is curious to hear the means by which it proposes to meet the evil consequences. Well, it advises the Germans to remain in the poodles of the Radical party until it dies, and then die themselves upon its grave.

We hope that a great many of the more intelligent Germans will not follow the advice of the *Journal.* After an overwhelming majority of the Republican party have defeated their only valuable principle, the good Germans should again perform the Sysiphus-work of regaining what the Republican traitors have lost, and even help them to destroy the rights of the immigrated population. They, of course, will not abandon the defeated question of universal human rights, but the realization of this principle is not attainable either by the Republican party of Michigan, or by the present Republican organization of any other State. In Michigan it has neither a theoretical nor a practical basis. The thirty-five thousand votes mustered against it by Republican corruption justifies our assertion.

There was a time when the German progressionists tolerated many insults from these hypocritical temperance men, because they favored the abolition of slavery. With great self denial, they suffered under the furor of the temperance men and the Know-Nothings, because they thought their own grievances subordinate to the great wrong of slavery. This self-denial they preserved through all the various stages of the development of the Republican party, as long as that party fought for the realization of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence. Even during the war, when the corruption of the Radical party induced it to deviate from the principles to some extent, the Germans still stuck to it hopefully.

But since the Republican party abandoned the realization of its leading principles, though it was in its power to annihilate the horrible institution of slavery forever, by making the negro socially and politically free; and it can afford its aid to the Democratic party for the defeat of their only cherished principle, in order to prepare themselves for a struggle against the social, spiritual and industrial rights of the foreign-born population; since that time our adherence to the Republican party became treason against ourselves, treason against our proscribed fellow-men, and treason against the life of the Republic.—The bond between us and the Republican party is severed. The small minority of the Republican party which remained true to its principles will have to seek other associates. But, above all, they will have to abandon the waning majority of their former party; and this will be the policy, especially of the Germans. The greater their independence, the easier their victory over either white or black slavery. Away with old servilism and hurrah for the independence of the Germans!

Absurd Election Bet.

A correspondent at Manchester, N. H., writes under date of May 1st as follows:

Probably the most absured election bet that was ever made in New Hampshire was paid this morning. Mr. George Griffin, of Auburn, agreed with A. C. Wallace, Esq., of this city, to crawl from the Manchester House to the City Hotel, a distance of a quarter of a mile, on condition that Governor Harriman was re-elected. If he failed to crawl, he was to forfeit $100. Mr. Griffin having the choice of time, appointed Friday, May 1st, at 10 A. M. At an early hour Elm street assumed an unusually lively appearance, and by 10 o'clock every available window, balcony, and housetop, was filled to witness this novel sight. So many people were never known to assemble there before. Fourth of July processions, circusses, &c., were completely eclipsed by the present crowd.

Messrs. Wallace and Griffin both had rooms at the "City," and previous to the start, entertained their friends in a happy manner. At precisely 10:30 the cornet band appeared in front of the hotel. At the same time Mr. G. came out to commence his task. An elegant new barouche, drawn by four dark chestnut horses, contained his Excellency ex-Governor Smyth with Mr. Wallace standing on the front seat carrying a silken flag supported by the rotund form of John B. Clark, who, all smiles, appeared to enjoy it more than any one else.

Following this was a hack containing friends of both parties. Mr. Griffin is a man about forty-five years old, five feet ten inches in height, with full whiskers; was dressed in a white shirt, light pants, and red sash worn over the shoulder. Wore slippers on his feet, with huge gauntlet buck gloves on his hands. He was allowed to rest four or five times. The time occupied was little over half an hour. On his arrival at the Manchester House, cheers were given with a will for "the man who honorably pays his debts." After this Mr. Griffin was taken into the barouche and escorted back to the hotel.

What is Thought of Congressional Blackguardism.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The records of Congress will be sought in vain for anything so disgraceful as the scene of yesterday, when "by unanimous consent" the grossest and most ill-mannered personalities were indulged in—the language being such as to elicit a rebuke from the Speaker, who characterized it as dishonorable to the House of Representatives, and stated that, although tolerated by the House, he could not consent that it should go upon the record unaccompanied by his protest. This disgraceful conduct on Saturday was confined to the "happy family" of Radicals, one of the principal actors being Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, the man who of all others should set a good example by reason of his sixteen years' service in Congress. The other participant is a comparitively young man—Mr. Ignatius Donnely, of Minnesota, now serving his third term in Congress.

It was very pertinently suggested to-day that in view of what transpired in the House on Friday and Saturday, "by unanimous consent," the impeachment managers should be requested to withdraw such of the impeachment articles as charge the President with crime for the speeches delivered at St. Louis, Cleveland and elsewhere. Messrs. Washburne and Donnely, who voted for the articles, will certainly not desire to have the President convicted of using scandalous matter in a speech, after the display they made in the House yesterday.

A correspondent of the New York Times enquires whether, "in case of Mr. Johnson's conviction and consequent deposition, there must be an extra election in December to fill up the remainder of Mr. Johnson's term?" He quotes the law of March, 1792, which, he thinks, requires this, and infers that Wade would be President till an extra election could be held, after which would follow the regular election for the next term of four years. The following are the provisions of the law of March, 1792, (2d Congress, chapter 8, sections 9 and 10:)

Sec. 9. That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. That whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, and specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing, &c., &c.

All of which may possibly go very far to influence the result of the "Impeachment Trial," and, perhaps, will be suggested in the learned argument, which such jurors as Senator Fessenden is said to be preparing to put forth as his reason for voting for acquittal.

Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner.*

General J. B. Hood.

We have a pleasant surprise to give our readers. The gallant, brave and universally beloved General Hood was married yesterday evening to Miss Anna Hennen, daughter of the late Duncan N. Hennen, Esq. The hero of this, as well as of a great many other, but very different engagements, was surrounded by a number of his comrades in arms, among whom we noticed Generals Buckner, Bragg, Hays, Wheeler, Maury and Scott. Also such friends of his in peace as Messrs. M. Musson, T. A. Adams, Pike, etc. Gen. Hood may rest assured that from every Southern household will go up, and reading this announcement, most hearty prayers for the continued hrppiness of himself and of her who has linked her destiny with his, and surrendered her name to one whose own is written on the tablets of fame indelibly.

New Orleans *Picayune, May 1st.*

Hon. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, whose clocks have made his name known world-wide, died on Monday, in the 70th year of his age.

Expiration of Terms of Office.

General Canby has replied as follows to a communication from Governor Orr, relative to the time at which he is to vacate his office:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, May 1, 1868.

His Excellency James L. Orr,
Governor of South Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, making the inquiry as to the time when "the duties of the provisional officers of the Executive Department of the present State Government will terminate, and when the officers elected under the new Constitution will qualify and enter upon their duties," and to state, in reply, that the fifth section of the law of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," directs that when the Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the State, and "shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under the new Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared to be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, upon taking the oath prescribed by law." * * *

The sixth section of the same law enacts, "that until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this Act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

It will be seen that the Government organized under the new Constitution remains provisional not only until Congress shall have approved that Constitution, but until the Legislature shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, and that article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and the State shall by law be admitted to representation in Congress.

It is very desirable that the organization of the new Government should take place as soon as practicable after the approval of the Constitution by Congress, that the retirement of the old and the installation of the new executive officers should take place at the same time and in a formal and regular manner. It is presumed that Congress will act speedily upon the question of approving the Constitution that has been submitted, and that it will fix the date when the executive officers elected under it shall enter upon their duties.

If this should not be done, the duty of fixing the date will devolve upon the District Commander; and I propose, in the order announcing the results of the election, to designate the tenth day after the approval of the Constitution by Congress, as the day on which the duties of the provisional officers of the Executive Department of the present State Government will terminate, and when the corresponding officers elected under the new Constitution will enter upon their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD CANBY,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Bingham's Speech.

It is gratifying to us to learn that even the Radicals estimate Bingham's demagogical speech at its true value. A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

To say that Mr. Bingham has disappointed utterly the great expectations which had been formed of him, would be a slight indication of the real sentiment entertained among his friends and associates here. A Radical senator, when asked what he thought of it so far, replied that "it was the best speech he had heard yet—for the President."

Yesterday it was stated in this correspondence that there was an entire absence of argument in his remarks, and the assertion is more true of to-day than yesterday. Mr. Bingham lays down his premises, and then, disdaining to reason therefrom, jumps at once to his conclusions, which he reiterates over and over again with much sound and fury, and then stigmatizes as idiots and lunatics all who do not see exactly as he sees. Both yesterday and to-day his ambition has seemed to be to vie in invective with Mr. Butler, and it must be confessed that he is no mean rival in this line to that courteous and high-toned gentleman. With startling vehemence he calls down the vengeance of men and angels on Andrew Johnson, for whom no aspersions are too vile, no denunciation too bitter. Cracking the whip over the heads of the Senators in true Thad. Stevens style, with gestures threatening, with eyes glaring, and finger menacing, he dares them to acquit that "monster of all villainies." His rhetorical flights are so sudden and so numerous that already they begin to pall on the ear, and he can no longer command the attention of either floor or galleries.

Mr. Evarts spoke four days, and not in all that time did the interest of one single Senator flag, and not a whisper could be heard in the vast and crowded galleries.

To-day Senators all around Mr. Bingham were reading books and papers, and the constant hum of voices was heard in the galleries. Mr. Evarts, who has returned from New York, tried to be polite and give his ear to his opponent, but it was too much for him. Mr. Bingham indulged in a fling at the length of the speech of the New York barrister, but his own will occupy nearly as much time, although the one was full of solid logic and genuine eloquence, and the other is nothing but mere froth. Whether the fact that there is now a panic among the impeachers, with or without reason, was the moving cause which impelled Mr. Bingham to lash himself into such an unreasoning phrenzy cannot be said; but certain it is that some excuse should be offered for the exhibition he made of himself.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Trial—Preparations of Questions for Taking the Verdict—The Lobby—Mr. Seward After More Possessions.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There is less excitement to-night upon impeachment than was noticeable last night. Bets are not so freely offered for acquittal or conviction. The status of Senators after the session this afternoon does not appear to be different from that which was indicated in these dispatches last night.

In the secret session there was a protracted debate upon the order of procedure for next Monday and Tuesday, and especially as to the form of question to be put to each Senator and the answer thereto. At the suggestion of Chief Justice Chase, the Senate meets at 10 o'clock on Monday to deliberate upon these questions, which are to be prepared by the Chief Justice.

The lobby or carpet-baggers continue their pressure, and have been in anxious waiting around the doors of the Senate today. They report to Senators that unless Mr. Johnson is removed Gen. Grant will decline the nomination for President.—What influence this intimidation has had upon doubtful Senators is not observable.

It is reported that Secretary Seward is negotiating for the purchase of Iceland and Greenland.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, the election of M. Kossuth was verified without debate.

From the New York Times Radical.)

Wade and the Apple Blossoms.

Prosperity, Gen. Butler thinks, will come with Wade and the apple blossoms. We wish that were sure. Authorities quite as good as the General look for something totally different as the consequence of Mr. Wade's advent to the Executive office. They discern in that circumstance the absolute domination of the extreme section of the Republican party, and with it a rigorous policy of proscription.

Let Mr. Holden, the Radical candidate for Governor of North Carolina, be called into Court as a witness on this subject. His right to testify is unchallengeable, and his testimony is sufficiently pointed to command attention. With a coolness that on another occasion might be stigmatized as effrontery, he undertakes to foreshadow the course of the Wade Government on questions specially interesting to the South. First, as to the removal of disabilities. Mr. Holden promises political absolution to individuals elected to office in his State on the Radical ticket, while to all others worse than purgatory is threatened. The former class are told that they "should at once report their case to the Chairman of the State Committee, that immediate steps may be taken for their relief." For them relief is to be provided as a matter of routine. The rest are significantly promised consideration). A Mr. Boyden, who impiously "ran against and defeated" the Holden nominee in one of the districts of the State, is pronounced "as rebellious as ever," and the hint is thrown out that "the House will consider his case when he presents himself for admission." Altogether it is plain that, in Mr. Holden's opinion, admission to Congress from the South will go, like kissing, by favor. He is evidently persuaded that the removal of political disabilities should be the reward of partisan zeal, not a measure of justice or national expediency.

Nor is this all, Mr. Holden does more than threaten with exclusion persons elected in defiance of his will. He predicts the adoption of a policy of vengeance against those who have dared to oppose the Congressional measures. Alluding to a reported arrest in Arkansas on a charge of treason, he declares, "there are other traitors who will be arrested and tried in due time. Mr. Wade," he adds, "will do his duty as President. Justice, though long delayed, will be done at last." There can be no misinterpreting these words?—They prove that in the judgment of such men as Holden, the advent of Mr. Wade to power will be the inauguration of Red Republican rule. Even at this late day, criminal prosecutions are to be instituted against prominent Southerners who remain unreconstructed.

We are not apprehensive of so great a calamity. We do not believe that, should Mr. Johnson be removed, his successor would signalize the change by anything so foolish and vindictive as prosecutions for treason. Mr. Holden believes and hopes differently, and his feelings are shared by those of the Southern extremists who, having been conspicuously malignant as rebels, feel bound to outrun everybody in the race of loyalty. In the minds of these men, the accession to power of a Radical Executive implies much more than mere political disabilities. While the benignant Butler associates the triumph with apple blossoms as the seasonable symbol of peace and prosperity, the ferocious Holden hails it as the pledge of proscription and persecution, of a kind which he calls loyal, but which to us seems fiendish.

The occurrence of agitation on this subject would more than counterbalance the gain which is expected to accrue from the re-establishment of harmony between Congress and the Executive. The promise contingent upon that event is apple blossom. We are to look for the sure sign and token of abundant fruit, ripe, rich and wholesome. But if only Radical Senators and Representatives are admitted to Congress, and if in addition to exclusion and disfranchisement criminal prosecutions are to be the order of the day, the country will be removed further than ever from the genuine peace which should attend reconstruction.

The possibility of increased severity as a result of increased power, is an evil not to be spoken of lightly. The disturbing elements at work throughout the South are quite numerous enough already. Gen. Meade's determination to treat the Georgia Legislature as Provisional only, and to apply the test oath to all the members, looks like an attempt to break the force of Democratic gains in that State by means not heard of elsewhere. It has the appearance of a device conceived at the last moment to overcome an opposition which a junction of black votes and white votes has rendered formidable. On no other hypothesis can we understand the enforcement of a test as applicable to the Legislature, which was not applied to the recent Convention and which has not been maintained in any other State. From Virginia, again, we hear of removals of one class of Republican officials and the substitution of Hunnicutt's adherents; and though it is not easy to reconcile extremists plans there with General Schofield's manly resistance to the intolerant course of the Convention, the incident, unexplained, naturally excites uneasiness.

We submit, then, that if Wade and the apple-blossoms are to pass into history together, it will be necessary to curb the fierce spirit which waits but for the crack of his whip, as President, to fill the South with bitter and bloody strife. If impeachment ever meant peace, Mr. Wade, as the expected product of impeachment, must flog barking Holdens into silence, if not into decency. The pulling down of one President and the setting up of another is vindicated on the ground that one hinders and that the other will help the restoration of the South to the Union. Should Mr. Wade reach the White House with an honest purpose of verifying this theory, his first trouble will be with the ultraists who, in his name, threaten to proscribe and even to hang opponents, who happen to be inconveniently strong among the people.

The Last Soldier of the Revolution.

The last soldier of the Revolutionary war is dead. The fact that all the heroic band have passed away is settled beyond controversy by a little book entitled "History of John Gray, of Mount Vernon, Va., the last soldier of the Revolution," for a copy of which we are indebted to the author, Mr. J. M. Dazzell, himself a soldier in the late Union army. John Gray was born near Mount Vernon, Va., January 6th, 1746; and died at Hiramsburg, Ohio, March 29th, 1868. He stated to the author; "I have shaken hands with Washington and have fought under him. I was born at Mount Vernon, and was his warm personal friend." John Gray emigrated from Virginia shortly after the Revolutionary war, to the wilderness west of the Alleghany mountains; settling in what is now known as the populous State of Ohio, where he lived up to the time of his death; witnessing the mighty changes which have taken place in that section of the country. He was undoubtedly the last Revolutionary survivor.

Hoven in Cattle.

Clover and grass are now springing forth luxuriantly and in just the condition to produce hoven in cattle, when first let in to graze upon either. As prevention is better than cure, it is therefore wise on turning cattle for the few first times in the spring into a clover field to regard them with some little care, and all damage from this cause may be avoided. It is more dangerous at first, from the simple fact animals having been confined for months to dry food, when turned upon a field of tender grass or clover, they eat greedily and overload their stomachs with the green forage, and if this is done while a heavy dew is on, disease frequently follows, and if relief is not immediately afforded, death often ensues.

The Rural World says:

This malady is simply the result of a speedy fermentation of the green food eaten, generating a large amount of gas, resulting from the warmth of the stomach, aided by the external moisture of the dew upon the food when eaten. To avoid this the animals should not be turned upon the clover until it is perfectly dry, and then be allowed to eat but a few minutes and then turned out. Follow this for a few days, and there is generally but little danger afterwards during the season.

Remedy.—A barbarous practice is followed by some, of sticking a knife into the paunch of the animal where that organ lies nearest the side, to allow the gas that has been so suddenly produced to escape. A simple and effectual remedy is found in giving the animal an egg-shell full of tar. To do this, two men are required to hold the animal's head straight, a third will hold its tongue to the right side; he can easily put the shell and tar down its throat, and in a few minutes relief will usually take place; but a second dose has never been known to fail. After swallowing the tar, the animal should be kept upon a brisk walk about the yard until the gas passes off and gives relief.

Another.—It is also said that a bottle filled with soft soap and milk and emptied down the throat of the animal will afford relief in a few minutes. There are various other remedies employed, but these appear to be simple and easy of application.

A Man One Hundred and Seventeen years Old.

Jacob Fernance, known for the last eighty years by the name of "Old Peno," is still living with Mr. Mulky in this city. Too old to continue in his business of trapping in the Western mountains, he has for the last thirty years been living with Mr. Mulky, and is well cared for. "Old Peno" is now *one hundred and seventeen years old.* He was an old man when the battle of New Orleans was fought; at which time he did duty under General Jackson. This old man still shows considerable activity, both physical and mental; takes great interest in the different improvements going on in and about the city, and averages a trip once a week to the Kansas City Bridge works, which takes him about three quarters of a day to perform. When about home he occupies most of his time, in the spring and summer, in attending to his garden.—At present he has nothing but tobacco plants in cultivation, of which he has enough growing to plant twenty acres.—Fernance was born in Canada, and emigrated from that country south when he was about thirty years of age. Since then he has suffered the perils and trials, and enjoyed the romance of a pioneer life.

Kansas City (Mo.) *Advertiser.*

Execution of a Murderer—Confession of his Guilt—Speech from the Gallows.

HAVERHILL, MASS., May 6.—Samuel Mills, for the brutal murder of an old man named Maxwell, in Franconia, New Hampshire, was hanged to-day. Rev. Mr. Cowan offered an impressive prayer. Mills, in the meantime, looked through the vast assemblage as if endeavoring to discover one kind or familiar face, but evinced outwardly no emotion whatever. At a quarter past ten the prayer was concluded, and the Sheriff then informed Mills that he had fifteen minutes to live, and could say anything he pleased before he died. "I do not know as I have much to say, sir," said he; then turning to the crowd he remarked: "Gentlemen, Samuel Mills is guilty of this crime, and I think I have made my peace with God. Samuel Mills has acted like a man, will die like a man. If I have done anything wrong I hope you will forgive me."

Here he closed temporarily, but after the lapse of a minute continued. "Gentlemen, tell all of the folks that Samuel Mills says he is guilty of this crime, and he died like a man." As the last minute was passing away, the Sheriff advised the unfortunate criminal that he had one more opportunity of saying anything he desired to the crowd. Mills said, in a low, clear voice, "Good bye, gentlemen; good luck to you." The black cap was pulled over his head, and the Sheriff remarked:—"Samuel Mills, your time is up, and may God have mercy on your soul." As he concluded, Mr. Stevens pulled the string and the trap dropped. Mills, being a heavy man, fell a distance of eight feet with such velocity that his neck was broken, and the only appearance of life in his body afterwards were contractions of the legs. After he had hung half an hour life was pronounced extinct, and the body was cut down.

Heart on the Right Side.

There is a young man attending college in Albion, Michigan, whose heart is on the right side. He has been examined by several of the most noted physicians of New York and Washington, who all agree that such is the case. This is the second case on record of the kind.

The post-mortem examination of Rev. Jason Whitman, brother-in-law of Ex-Governor John Fairfield, of Maine, who died at Portland, Maine, some years since, of pleurisy, disclosed that his heart was on the right side. Perhaps his is

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

Municipal Election.

Some of our citizens feel much interest in the approaching municipal election in our city. We know not what the dominant party intend to do. If the ticket selected at a public meeting some time since is forced upon us, it matters but little to the property-owners what orders may issue from General CANBY or how the election is to be held. Nothing is more certain than that the power rests with the negroes of Wilmington to elect whom they please, and if they have the will, to place the control of three millions of dollars of the old citizens under a few itenerant adventurers, they can do so and none can prevent them. Unfortunately, the property-owners are in a small minority, and their wishes and interests, we fear, will have but little weight with those who derive their daily bread through the direct and indirect influence of this very property. Possibly a repetition of the old fable of the snake, warmed into life by the kind-hearted farmer, will yet arouse our people to a sense of their danger.

Since the election we have seen a negro mechanic who made himself possibly as obnoxious as any person in this city, not only by his great efforts against the welfare of our people, but the offensive manner in which they were done, upon the day succeeding those of the election, in charge of an important work for one of our citizens, while we know that in the same business, white mechanics, who did all they could to sustain the property-owners of the city, were without employment and their children, illy-clad and poorly-fed, are growing up without the benefits of education, which neither the means of their parents permitted nor the liberality of the Government provided. Such things strike us not only as wrong but criminal, and their continuance will result, and properly so, to our injury.

Whatever the citizens of Wilmington may conclude to do in regard to their municipal elections, it is well to take counsel of the information and orders received by others within this Military District upon this subject. We think it pretty certain that the election for city officers here will take place before North Carolina is declared as entitled to representation in Congress, and that therefore all of those elected will, under the recent instructions of General CANBY, be compelled to take the iron-clad oath. If such be the case, we hardly suppose it will be worth while for our people to interest themselves as to who shall become candidates, for if the selection were under the control of the property-owners themselves, they could not elect a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, thus qualified, to whom they would voluntarily be willing to entrust the welfare of the city.

The letter to which we refer is addressed to the editor of the Charleston *News*, in reply to an inquiry upon this very subject, and reads as follows :

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8, 1868.

SIR—In reply to your letter of this date, asking if the Mayor of Charleston, to be elected at the coming election, must take the oath of office, I am instructed by the Commanding General to say, that until the State of South Carolina is declared entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, must be taken by all persons appointed or elected to office.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. ,A. A. G.

FRANCIS W. DAWSON, Esq.,
Editor Charleston Daily News.

The Effects of Radical Reconstruction Upon the Future Politics of the Country.

The House of Representatives passed on Friday, under the whip and spur of THAD. STEVENS, its master and rider, the bill for admitting Arkansas under its new negro Constitution, and as it will serve as a model for all others, it becomes a matter of interest to all.

The preamble and bill are as follows :

Whereas, The people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more effective government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a Constitution of State government which is republican in form, and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen ; therefore,

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted, That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental condition : That the Constitution of Arkansas shall not be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof he shall have been duly convicted.

As this tying up of the people of these Southern States for all future time, is intended to perpetuate the ascendancy of the Radical party, we publish the following comments of the New York *World*, as not only embodying views we have already submitted, but as containing the sentiments of the Northern Democrats upon this subject :

"The Republicans seem to suppose that when all the negro States are thus admitted, the success of their reconstruction scheme will have become 'a fixed fact,' and that the ascendancy of their party will be insured for many years. Their object is to fortify themselves against the consequences of a revolution in the public sentiment of the country. If a Democratic President and a Democratic House of Representatives should be chosen next fall, they fancy their negro policy will nevertheless be safe against subversion, by reason of their assured control of the Senate for the ensuing four or six years. If the negro States should all be admitted with their new Constitutions, there will be an addition of twenty Radical members to a Senate in which the party has already a majority of nearly four to one. The Senate, at present, stands forty-three Republicans to eleven Democrats. If the ten Africanized States are admitted before this session closes, the Senate will be composed of sixty-three Republicans to eleven Democrats ; and the great length of the Senatorial terms will keep the Senate Republican until after the Presidential election of 1872, even if all the elections in every part of the country should meanwhile be carried by the Democrats. The Republicans are therefore planning to make the Senate the citadel of their strength. By their certain control of one branch of Congress they expect to prevent the repeal of the partisan legislation of the last two years, since no law can be repealed without the concurrence of the Senate. They accordingly suppose that, in spite of the mutations of party politics, the Reconstruction laws will stand, and, if a Democratic President is elected this year, the Tenure-of-Office act will be kept in force, and Gen. Grant continue to supervise the military orders of his Commander-in-Chief.

"The bulwark which seems to its constructors so solid and impregnable, is really very frail. True, the Reconstruction acts cannot be repealed without the concurrence of the Senate, but unconstitutional laws need no repeal. They are completely abrogated from the moment that the Supreme Court adjudges them repugnant to the Constitution. It is well known that the Supreme Court regards the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, and would have pronounced them so in the McArdle case, if the decision had not been postponed until the next term of the Court. If the Democrats elect the new President in November, the judges will have courage enough to meet the question in December which they lately evaded by postponement. A decision on the Reconstruction acts by the Supreme Court will be even better than a repeal of them by Congress. The immense preponderance of the Republicans in the Senate will go for nothing in support of spurious laws which violate the Constitution. The same remark will apply to the Tenure-of-Office law, and the law which virtually divests the President of the command of the army. Both are certain to be declared void as soon as they can be brought to the judicial notice of the Supreme Court. The Republicans are therefore acting under a hallucination in supposing that they can prevent the repeal of their partizan laws by strengthening their majority in the Senate.

"The conditions imposed upon Arkansas in the bill passed yesterday, that the negroes shall never be deprived of the suffrage, is perfectly nugatory. Not only are the Reconstruction laws unconstitutional, and certain to be judicially declared so, but the condition here imposed is equally a violation of the Constitution. The people of Arkansas and the other States will so regard it, and will refuse to be bound by it. With a Democratic President and House, how can the Republican Senate enforce the condition ? If military coercion were removed, the negro governments would not stand a month in any of the States. A Republican Senate cannot make appropriations for maintaining armies to support the new governments, nor has it any authority to compel a Democratic President to enforce laws which the Supreme Court will have adjudged void for repugnance to the Constitution. We conclude, therefore, that this desperate attempt to secure a permanent ascendancy in the Senate, will be of no ultimate advantage to the Republican party."

What has the South to Expect from the North ?

It has become too customary of late for Southern journals to deprecate the efforts made by the Democrats and Conservatives of the North to avert from the South the attempt of the Radicals to place the Southern States under the control of negroes and adventurers and restore to the whole country the authority of the Constitution. The same thing is true also of Southern travelers, whose only knowledge of Northern politics is picked up in the parlors of the St. Nicholas and International Hotels.

We regard it as the basest ingratitude for our people to declare that the South has politically nothing whatever to expect from either of the great political parties of the North, when we see one of these parties battling manfully with favorable and increasing prospects of success upon this very issue ; when we see such statesmen as COWAN, of Pennsylvania, DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and DIXON, of Connecticut, deliberately sacrificing their own political prospects in order to aid others to secure justice for the South.

These persons contend that, while the Democrats and Conservatives of the North are unwilling to grant the negroes among them the right of suffrage, they care not if they exercise that right in the South, and even if they are successful in the Presidential and Congressional elections next Fall, they are not prepared to reverse the Reconstruction legislation of Congress ; they dare not declare to their constituents that they will signalize their return to office by overturning the unconstitutional statutes which has marked the career of their opponents. The utterance and publication of such sentiments, we submit, are not in accordance with the facts of the case, and are well calculated to depress our people, cause them to abandon their only friends and give up the only hope they have for a Constitutional reconstruction of the Union.

We must judge of the purposes of a party not only by the published *platforms* which it may adopt from time to time, in its public meetings and Conventions, but by its *acts* when its representatives in any State are in the majority. We can appeal to the open declarations of every Democratic and Conservative meeting and speaker, since the adoption of the present Reconstruction measures, to prove their position in direct and earnest opposition and hostility to these tyrannical and illegal acts ; we can point to the issues upon which they contended successfully in Connecticut, California, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and partially so in Ohio. In each and every one of these States the repeal of the Reconstruction Acts was the leading, and in some of them the only leading, question.

But we are not confined in our defence of this party merely to the platforms of Conventions and the declarations of speakers. In some of the States, where success has given them the power, they have acted fully up to the principles upon which they have won the battle. In California the Democratic Legislature has refused to adopt the Howard Amendment, while in Ohio and New Jersey the present Democratic Legislatures have rescinded the action of former bodies adopting this Amendment, and in the latter State passing the annulling act over the veto of a Radical Governor. And there is now before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States a joint resolution, adopted by the Legislature of the former State, protesting against the Reconstruction Acts, and instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives to vote against all such laws. This, too, when there is barely a majority of Democrats in her Legislature, and the entire Executive department is under the control of Radicals, and in that State, more than any other, will the hottest struggle in the Presidential election take place.

In the face of these facts we repeat that it is the basest ingratitude for us to deny sympathy for our sufferings and ill-treatment and the most strenuous efforts upon the part of Nothern Democrats and Conservatives to relieve us from our present deplorable condition. Doubtless, leading individuals are only actuated by selfish and ambitious motives—questions of commerce, finance and taxation have their influences, and properly too, but the great heart of the party beats in warmest sympathy with our troubles, and its success will certainly herald our relief from the odious and unjust laws under which we now writhe.

With the Democrats in control of the Executive Department and the House of Representatives, we will see the Supreme Court take courage to pronounce the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and with this decision will fall the last vestige of the iniquities which Radicalism is attempting to fasten upon us.—The military governments would be at an end ; the Freedmen's Bureau would be starved out of existence; the carpet-baggers would take their departures, and the negroes would welcome again the return of kindly relations between them and their only friends, and would receive the protection of those who really have their welfare at heart. And with the exception of the abolition of slavery, which is nowhere more thoroughly accepted than at the South, we might well expect to see something of the old prosperity and feeling.

But these are dependent upon the uncertain success of the opponents of Radicalism. We have our duty to perform, not only to ourselves, but for our friends. We must not only prepare ourselves for defeat, but must, in the trying emergencies by which we are surrounded, show ourselves deserving success. We can, by our conduct, nerve the hands of those doing battle for us, and if they fail, we can at least submit to our fate with stout hearts and unsullied honors.

Impeachment.

It is said that the people of the North were never so much excited since the surrender of General LEE, as they are upon the result of the Impeachment trial, and the postponement of the decision until Saturday will only add fuel to the flame. It seems, from the general barrenness of the papers, that business and politics are alike suspended, and that there was also an abatement in the carnival of crime—all alike—"waiting for the verdict."

The Senators whose voices are to fix the President's fate are fifty-four in number, of whom forty-two are Republicans, as follows :

Benjamin F. Wade O.	Jas. W. Grimes, Iowa.
Henry B. Anthony, R. I	James Harlan, Iowa.
Simon Cameron, Penn.	J. B. Henderson, Mo.
A. G. Cattel, N. J.	J. M. Howard, Mich.
Zach. Chandler, Mich.	Timothy O. Howe, Wis.
Reuelins Cole, Cal.	Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y.
Roscoe Conklin, N. Y.	Justin S. Morrill, Vt.
John Conness, Cal.	Lot. P. Morrill, Me.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.	O. P. Morton, Ind.
Aaron H. Craigin, N. H.	James W. Nye, Nevada.
Chas. D. Drake, Mo.	J. W. Patterson, N. H.
G. F. Edmunds, Vt.	Sam'l C. Pomeroy, Ks.
O. S. Ferry, Conn.	Alex. Ramsay, Min
Wm. P. Fessenden, Me.	E. G. Rose, Kansas.
J. S. Fowler, Tenn.	Wm. M. Stewart, Nev.
John Sherman, O.	Charles Sumner, Mass.
Wm. Sprague, R. I.	T. W. Tipton, Nebraska.
John M. Thayer, Neb.	P. G. VanWinkle, W. V.
Lyman Trumbull, Ill.	Henry Wilson, Mass.
G. H. Williams, Oregon.	W. T. Willey, W. V.
F. F. Frelinghuysen, N J.	Richard Yates, Ill.

The Democratic and Conservative Senators are twelve, as named :

J. A. Bayard, Del.	Jas. R. Doolittle, Wis.
C. R. Buckalew, Penn.	Thos. C. McCreary, Ky.
Garrett Davis, Ky.	T. A. Hendricks, Ind.
James Dixon, Conn.	Reverdy Johnson, Md.
Willard Saulsbury, Del.	D. T. Patterson, Tenn.
Dan'l L. Norton, Minn.	Geo. T. Vickers, Md.

To convict it will require thirty-six votes, being two-thirds. Of this number there are twenty-three Radical Senators who do not hesitate to say openly that they are for conviction. It is safe to say that the twelve Democratic and Conservative Senators will vote for acquittal. Of the remaining nineteen Senators, all Republican, it is thought that five will vote for conviction, while fourteen have preserved a commendable silence and are classed as "doubtful."

In the debate on Monday, preparatory to the final vote which was to have taken place upon Tuesday, Senators FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, GRIMES and HENDERSON declared themselves in favor of acquittal, leaving still three others necessary to insure the safety of the President. Senators ANTHONY, SPRAGUE, FOWLER, VANWINKLE and WILLEY are more generally relied upon to favor acquittal than any of the remaining, while many of the friends of the President claim Senator FRELINGHUYSEN with much confidence. That the managers regard the question as very close is shown by their disposition to postpone the vote when they heretofore displayed rather an indecent haste to push the trial. Certainly, if they supposed they could have gone on without Senator HOWARD'S assistance, they would not have brooked the annoying delay to the Radical saternalia of "Wade and the apple blossoms," or kept the patriotic expectants so long in anxious suspense.

The South and the Presidency.

Some of the Northern papers, in noticing the position taken by several of the leading Southern journals upon the subject of the Presidential nomination, seem to be struck, not to say surprised, at the decided preference expressed by some of them for a distinguished Federal soldier, while all show a most commendable disposition to support any man who may be most acceptable to the North. This all results from a want of appreciation of Southern character, and shows that our friends have been somewhat deceived in regard to us by the falsehoods of Radical papers and speakers.

While we do cherish the most sacred and hallowed recollections of the "Lost Cause," and shall for all time to come honor the men who in the field and the forum directed our efforts, and revere the the memories of those who laid down their lives for us, yet the Southern people are true to their obligations to the General Government and look to its wise and just administration, not only as vitally important to every interest and right which they hold dear, but as the last hope of a free government. The very fidelity of our people to their obligations to the Confederate government is the surest evidence of their faithfulness in their present relations. They see in the success of Radicalism naught but continued oppression and tyranny, while they expect in its overthrow a renewal of sectional reconciliation and good feeling.

Therefore to them the election for President is something more than a preference between individuals or the division of spoils, and while we may have a decided choice, we are most desirous to sink it in deference to the wishes of others. Those who suppose we have any prejudices against the soldiers who fought against us, are greatly mistaken. Commending the men at the North whose political education and opinions deterred them from entering into the war, which they believed to be waged in opposition to the Constitution, we can yet admire those gallant soldiers who were fighting for a restoration of the Union, and have not, since the cessation of active hostilities, surrendered the principles upon which they fought the war to a successful close.

All we ask of the Democrats of the North is to unite earnestly and cordially upon any one of the great men whose names are mentioned in connection with the nomination, and whether he be a War or Peace Democrat, we will rally as one man to his banner. We expect nothing, we want nothing, from any Administration or Congress but a Constitutional restoration of the Southern States to the Union.

Dr. Otis F. Manson.

By reference to our State News column it will be seen that Dr. Manson, formerly of Granville county, in this State, has been called to the Chair of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. E. S. Gaillard.

We are pleased to hear of this well-merited distinction gained by this gentleman, and congratulate the College on such a valuable accession to her Faculty. This gentleman's superior talents will undoubtedly attract many students from North Carolina.

Dr. Manson is remembered by the thousands of North Carolina soldiers who had the misfortune to be wounded, as a most humane and kind-hearted Surgeon ; and one who sustained the honor of our State by keeping up to the last of the war a hospital of the first order. We wish him every success in his new calling.

The Crops.

A friend in Richmond county writes us that the weather in that section is delightful, and the crops are in a very healthy condition and looking finely. Corn has an excellent stand, and if the seasons are not too wet, will turn out better than last year.

Wake Forest College.

We return our thanks to the Managers for an invitation to attend a "Social Party," complimentary to the graduating class at Wake Forest College on the 11th of June. It would afford us much pleasure to be able to attend. We hope some of our young friends will give us an account of their Commencement.

Thanks.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad for supplying us with missing numbers of the JOURNAL for our files. Our friend will accept our sincere thanks.

Episcopal Convention.

We are under obligations to an esteemed friend for a special report of the two last days of the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, which will be found in our columns to-day.

Death of Lord Brougham.

A cable dispatch published this morning announces the death of Lord Brougham at Cannes, in the South of France, where he has long had a winter residence. Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux was born in Edinburgh on the 19th of September, 1778, and was therefore in the ninetieth year of his age at the time of his decease. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics and physical science. Before he reached his eighteenth year he had written an article on the refraction and reflection of light, which was thought deserving of publication in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society.—Similar contributions appeared in the "Transactions" of the two following years. Admitted in 1800 a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates, he was thus brought into contact with Sidney Smith and Horner and Jeffrey, and two years later joined them in establishing the Edinburgh Review, to whose columns Mr. Brougham was a regular contributor for nearly a quarter of a century. Removing to London in 1807, he was called the following year to the English bar, where he speedily distinguished himself. In 1810 he entered Parliament for the borough of Camelford, and two years later sought to represent Liverpool, but was defeated by Mr. Canning. After several other unsuccessful attempts to regain a seat in Paliament, he was finally returned by the influence of the Earl of Darlington for the borough of Winchelsea, which he continued to represent until 1830. In the meantime he had interested himself in promoting the suppression of the slave trade, the relief of the Catholics from disabilities under which they then labored, and the extension of popular education. In 1820 and 1821 he was the chief adviser and the boldest defender of Queen Caroline, the consort of George the Fourth; and whilst he lost the favor of the Court, he gained immense popularity by the active part which he took in the trial of the Queen, whose acquittal from the charges preferred against her was largely due to his eloquence. In 1827, in spite of the dislike of George the Fourth, Mr. Brougham was made a King's counsel, and in 1830 resigned his seat in Parliament as member for Winchelsea, and was elected to represent Yorkshire. The same year, when Earl Grey became Prime Minister, Mr. Brougham, who had become one of the most prominent leaders of the English bar, was offered the post of Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux.—As Lord Chancellor he is said to have excited the astonishment of the chancery bar by the rapidity with which he cleared the docket of cases in arrears. His opponents accused him of recklessness in dealing with cases, and of inaccuracy in deciding them; but his long and carefully-prepared judgments have generally been accepted by his successors. In 1834 the Whig Ministry was dismissed, and Lord Brougham was succeeded in the Chancellorship early the following year by Mr. Pepys. Since that time Lord Brougham has never held office ; but has been in receipt of an ex-Chancellor's retiring pension of £5,000 a year, and until recently has taken an active part in the determination of appeals to the House of Lords. In all matters relating to popular education, to social reform, and to the progress of science, Lord Brougham took a profound interest up to within a few months of his death.—Baltimore *Gazette, Monday.*

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1868.

Dear Journal: As the impeachment business draws toward its close the interest intensifies. Mr. Bingham, as the last speaker, was greeted each day by a large audience, composed principally of the bread and butter patriots, both male and female, of the several departments, and the office-seekers' brigade that has been marching upon the capitol for several weeks past in view of the probabilities of conviction and the "pickings" consequent thereupon. These people have rendezvoused at the capitol daily for the double purpose of urging impeachment and taking advantage of it ; they it was who, at the close of Bingham's declamation, got up so much enthusiasm as to cause all hands to be turned out of the galleries. It was especially pleasing to these patriotic individuals, who are so anxious to serve their country *for a consideration*, and, as you already know, they clapped their hands with delight when the speaker turned to his Radical friends in the Court and demanded the conviction of Andrew Johnson. They are the hungriest looking set of men that I have ever seen, except, perhaps, those that invaded the city at Lincoln's first inauguration. It is generally understood that the slaughter is to rival St. Bartholomew, and these fellows have searched the Blue Book, and, for the most part, have selected their places, tho' some of them, I know, are still halting between the higher class clerkships and something with more pay attached. Want of fitness for the positions is no drawback, indeed, if that were to be considered Ben. Wade would himself be ruled out. No one pretends to believe that he is in any sense fit for the place he holds, and much less for that of President; for, notwithstanding his long service in the Senate, where he might, by association, have acquired some polish, he is still the rude, vulgar fellow that his first appearance in that body presented. If any one doubts this, we beg that he may re-examine the speeches delivered by him during the last campaign in Ohio, which, for low vulgarism rivals anything the American stump has developed for years—worse, a thousand times over, than the speeches for which the House has impeached Mr. Johnson, and without his excuse, inasmuch as there was nothing in the surroundings to provoke them. They were the emanations of his own bad heart and low breeding. No one who *knows* Mr. Wade, will believe that I do him injustice. He has not even the merit of being "a good natured buffoon." He can't even tell a good smutty story.

Under such a President these men and women may well believe that there will be a waiver of the questions that have heretofore governed most appointments to office in this country. True, there is a law of some fifteen years standing, which requires that all persons appointed in the Departments here shall undergo an examination before being commissioned; but this, though well conceived, they know, has always been a most contemptible humbug which has only served, thus far, as a vehicle for the malice of those conducting the examination. No one well-backed up, say by a Senator or a member who manifested *a personal* interest in his case—has ever been rejected, no matter how incompetent, while such as were not so favorably circumstanced, tho' possessing the highest qualifications, have been rejected as incompetent. A case in point has recently occurred. A young man was appointed to a clerkship in the Agricultural Department through the influence of Senator Cameron, and went before the Examining Board, of which, I believe, the Chief Clerk was one, and was rejected.—The young man went to his friend Cameron and laid the case before him, and the Senator sent up a note that brought his commission down to his hotel within the next half hour. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that these gentlemen—Republican indeed, in whom there is nought but guilt—who, upon a base hope of office, have kept up with the advance guard of their party in their encroachments on the Constitution, should aim high, or that they should applaud vociferously when anything is said or done that seems to bring the day of their triumph nearer.—The "loaves and fishes" are very powerful incentives to patriotism, and the enthusiasm of these bread and butter patriots might well have been overlooked ; but the Chief Justice and the Senate seemed not to take into consideration the fact that these people are clapping their hands to retain or procure an office, and ordered the clearing of the galleries, which was done, notwithstanding the protest of Cameron, who is generally "up to snuff," and doubtless understood the whole arrangement.

The Radical Senators and their adherents are actively engaged in canvassing for the conviction of the President.—Doubtful members of the party (and to their honor be it said, there are some few who are not willing to perjure themselves to please their party,) are subjected to every appliance to get them into the traces. They are cajoled and threatened by turns, and what may be accomplished by Tuesday, God only knows ; but up to-day there seemed to be no doubt that the President would be acquitted.

Ben Wade was on the floor of the House to-day, accompanied by the immaculate Forney, who, by the way, is expecting a Cabinet appointment. The Radicals crowded around them, "bending the pregnant hinges of the knees that thrift might follow fawning." They evidently consider Ben "the rising sun"—the dispenser of patronage for the next ten moths, at least.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, was also on the floor "bowing and scraping", with a view to gather strength for the race at Chicago.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas passed the House to-day, one or two Republicans voting with the Democrats against it. It was passed under the operation of the "previous question" and no discussion was allowed, except from ten to twenty minutes to some three or four members. The Constitution was not before the House, indeed, had not been printed—but from what was said about it, it seems to be about the same document as was ordered for your State, and was adopted by the same corrupt and fraudulent means. Ballot boxes were "stuffed and the negroes and their carpet-bag allies had it all their own way. Voting early and often, and kept on voting until the managers cried 'enough.'"

A resolution was introduced relative to the admission of South Carolina. North Carolina will doubtless come in next week. Joseph, the heir-expectant, and several of his carpet-bag friends, are here to urge it, as well as to get that gay-old secesh Sumner, his father, put in condition to take the oath and office of Governor to which the negroes and Yankees in the State have elected him.

SI TOD.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., May 6, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—On yesterday, during an intermission granted by his Honor, Judge Shipp, presiding at our Superior Court, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the white people of Haywood county assembled at the Court House to take into consideration the means for a more thorough organization of their party, and, also, for sending delegates to the District Convention which was advised to be held at Asheville on the 30th May ; also, delegates to a State Convention, which it is proposed to assemble at Raleigh on the 13th June, proximo.

On assembling of the people, Augustus C. Hargrove was called to the chair and R. H. Dabney requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Col. R. G. A. Love, a committee of seven was appointed to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following named gentlemen having been selected, viz: R. H. Penland, Esq., Maj. W. M. Rhea, Col. R. G. A. Love, Capt. James Ownesby, D. C. Howell, Esq., and Captain Hiram Rogers, who, retiring for a short time, reported through their chairman, Col. R. G. A. Love, the resolutions, which are :

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the holding of a Convention at Asheville on the 30th May, to appoint delegates from this Congressional District to represent the Democratic party of the District in the National Democratic Convention to be held on the 4th day of July next, in the city of New York, and that our friends in the counties of the district be requested to appoint delegates to said Convention at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That all the elements of opposition to the Radical negro party, by whatsoever name known, must naturally and necessarily co-operate and affiliate with the Democratic party North—that being the only national party which now pretends to respect the powers of the Constitution or to maintain the integrity of the Government framed by our fathers. Therefore we respectfully suggest, in order to perfect our organization for the approaching Presidential election, that a State Convention of the Democratic party, and of all other organizations hostile to the perpetuation of Radical, negro supremacy in the land, be called to meet in the city of Raleigh on the 13th day of June, proximo.

Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting appoint ten delegates to each Convention, one of which to be held at Asheville, the other at Raleigh.

The above resolutions having been read to the meeting by the Secretary, were unanimously adopted.

Col. Cocke being present was loudly called for, to which he responded in his usual happy strain, endorsing the above. The gentleman paid a scathing blow to the Radicals and brought many a tear to the eyes of the eager crowd.

Maj. Erwin then addressed the people in his usual sarcastic style dealing blows heavy and thick against the negro-loving party.

W. Levi Love, the Senator elect from this district, having been called, addressed the meeting for some time, in a very able and impressive speech.

Our old friend, Joseph Keener, of Jackson, was called for and on reaching the stand paid a severe rebuke to the Carpet-Baggers.

Col. Joseph R. Love, of Jackson, next addressed the eager populace.

Seldom, Messrs. Editors, have we seen displayed in Haywood such enthusiasm.—When the Presidential election shall pass off, you will hear a good account from this part of the West.

The time for intermission having nearly expired, the chairman then proceeded to the selection of delegates to the said Conventions.

The following were selected to the State Convention: H. P. Welch, Walter Brown, J. C. L. Gudger, Thos. J. Lenoir, W. J. Wilson, D. C. Howell, J. M. Tate, W. C. Hill, Hiram Rogers and Burton Smathers.

The following are delegates to the District Convention : J. L. Love, Jeremiah Radcliffe, Jr., Hiram Rogers, James L. Duckit, B. B. Edmonston, A J Long, David Platt and H P Haynes.

It was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Asheville *News*, Raleigh *Sentinel* and Wilmington *Journal*.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. C. HARGROVE, Chm'n.
R. H. DABNEY. Sec'y.

OUR IREDELL CORRESPONDENCE.

Execution of Dula—He Confesses to have Committed Murder in Wilmington.

STATESVILLE, N. C., May 7, 1868.

Messrs. Editors :—On the 1st instant, Thomas C. Dula was executed in this place for the murder of Laura Foster. The homicide was committed in Wilkes county, in May, 1866. He moved his trial to this county and was twice convicted here ; the first trial having been set aside by the Supreme Court. He was a member of the 42d N. C. Regiment, and was stationed with his regiment in or near Wilmington during the Winter of '63 and '64, and also during that of '64 and '65. The day before his execution, he told the Rev. Mr. Yates, a Methodist preacher stationed at this place, that during the time his regiment was stationed at Wilmington, he killed a man in a house of ill-fame in that city.

His statement is that he met three blockade runners at the house and had a quarrel with one of them, and he (Dula) knocked him down with a chair. A second one attacked him, and Dula stabbed him in the breast or bowels, and he thinks killed him. He struck the remaining one on the right arm with a pistol and disabled him ; he then escaped from the house and went back to the regiment. He did not tell Mr. Yates the street, or house, or name of any of the parties where it occurred, neither did he mention the year, but his regiment was stationed in Wilmington as mentioned above.

Some innocent man may have been suspected of the deed, and I write to you merely to let you know who the culprit was.

He was only twenty-four years old when executed, but was the most hardened, desperate devil that was ever hanged in this or any other State. He made a speech an hour long at the gallows, charged perjury on the witnesses against him, but never once denied his guilt of the murder for which he was hanged.

C.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13, 1868.

Observing that you have published fragmentary reports of the late Diocesan Convention, which it was my pleasure to attend, and having heard the desire expressed by some to know what action was taken with regard to the election of an Assistant Bishop, and other matters which your report leaves unexplained, I give from the notes in my possession a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention on the second and third days, including the report upon that subject, and, also, other interesting resolutions.

Among the many excellent discourses to which you have alluded, should be mentioned the Convention Sermon, preached by the Rev. R. E. Terry, Rector of St. John's Church, Wilmington, upon a subject that concerns all—the education of our children ; a sermon of great ability, evincing those rare qualities so seldom found combined—that of the accomplished scholar, the close, logical reasoner, united with a remarkable gift of language, and uttered with the voice of the true orator. It received the warm approbation of the prominent Clergy and Laity present, and the desire was expressed that it should be published, which hope is still entertained, as it is believed that its dissemination, just at this time, would do great good.

Having modestly alluded to the fact that he had been selected to deliver the annual Convention Sermon, and to his duty of complying, the speaker said that both the condition of the Diocese and the State seemed to prescribe the subject, which was, that of the religious education of the white children of the land—the *great question of the day*. He said that we saw, on every side, the efforts that are made to educate negro children of the South. The Government was lavishly expending its money to give them secular knowledge ; and the Church with great liberality was sending out her teachers and contributing her treasure to establish and maintain free schools for their education; while not a dollar was given—not a school house was built where the children of the impoverished and helpless whites of the South might receive instruction.

The question was, How the Church in North Carolina should fulfill Her Divine mission to the rising generation of Whites ? Whether, unfaithful to Her mission, She should stand idle, while the Government was educating the inferior race, and the *race of Christianity* was left in its poverty, to pursue its downward course to ignorance and ruin ! Then with deep emotion, and a burst of true eloquence, he said, "I stand here to-day, Brethren of the Clergy and Laity, to plead for childhood; to plead for the children of the South ; to plead for them in their ignorance; to plead for them in their poverty; to plead for them in their helplessness; and in pleading for them, I am pleading for ourselves—for our country—and for our Church !"

Then following closely the text, arguing the necessity of educating our children in religious faith and principles, saying that they were the "oracles of God—the silent teachers of His truth—the benefactors of mankind," he closed with a stirring appeal, first to the Laity, to build the school-house, and sustain the Minister in his labor of love and duty; and then to the Clergy, saying that if there were a subject that should engage all their sympathies, and tax all their efforts, and demand their most fervent prayers, it is the cause of the children of the land, in their helplessness and poverty.

On the second day of the Convention, the Committee appointed to memorialize the General Convention on the subject of relaxing the General Canon affecting the division of Dioceses, made through their Chairman, the Rev. A. A. Watson, an elaborate and learned report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Bishop then read his interesting Annual Address, to which you have already alluded, and which will appear in its usual place in the Journal of the Convention.

On Friday the Committee on Canons, through the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Chairman, made a report recommending some changes in the Canons of the Diocese, and the Committee on Unfinished Business, with other standing committees, made their reports.

The Committee on the Endowment of the Episcopate, consisting of Col. Fremont, Chairman, Gen. Cox, Gen. Martin, Jno. Wilkes, Jno. Hughes, R. T. Fulghum and W. A. B. Norcum, Esqs., were re-elected, and Kemp P. Battle added, with power to appoint general agents.

The Committee upon that portion of the Bishop's Address alluding to the deaths of the Presiding Bishop and the Bishop of Missouri, then presented through the Chairman, the Rev. R. E. Terry, the following resolutions :

"Almighty God having removed from the scenes of their earthly labors to the intermediate state, there to await the resurrection of the just, our Right Reverend Fathers in God, John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., D. C. L., Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States of America, and Bishop of Vermont ; and Cicero Stephens Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Missouri, and a native of this Diocese,

Resolved, That we desire to place upon the Records of the Church of North Carolina an expression of our love and veneration for the deceased Prelates, the late Bishops of Vermont and Missouri, and our sense of the great loss the Church has to endure in their deaths.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the families of the deceased Bishops, with assurances that the Diocese of North Carolina mingles her sympathies with the tears of the bereaved families.

When the above resolutions were submitted, the whole House arose, and with fitting solemnity they were unanimously passed.

The Committee on the election of an Assistant Bishop made the following report:

"The Committee appointed to consider that portion of the Bishop's Address having reference to the election of an Assistant Bishop, beg leave to report that, while they concur with the Bishop in that portion of his address in regard to the election of an Assistant, 'that the progress of the Church in the Diocese would be promoted by the appointment of an Assistant Bishop,' yet, in their opinion, the necessity contemplated by Section 5 of Canon XIII of the Church of the United States in reference to the election of Assistant Bishop, does not seem to exist; and, therefore, they recommend that no action be taken in the matter for the present.

"Signed, R. E. TERRY, Chairman."

On motion, the above report was made the order of the day for Saturday at 11 o'clock—at which time the report of the Committee was concurred in, thus disposing of the matter of an Assistant Bishop at present.

In the afternoon the usual elections were held, the Old Boards and Committees being generally re-elected.

At this Convention our Clergy and Laity were well represented, nearly all the former being present ; while among the latter, were many names of which we may justly be proud—that distinguished jurist, Judge Battle; the accomplished ex-Minister at the Court of Spain, Gen. Barringer, Mr. Wilkes, of Charlotte, Gen. Cox, Colonel Strange, of our own city, and many others.

The Church of Tarboro', just completed and consecrated, is one of the prettiest in the Diocese, while the churchyard surrounding it is one of Nature's most favored spots. There repose the ashes of their dead ; but beautified and adorned by the choicest plants and flowers, which so embower the tombs and make them so lovely, that there is no repugnance at the thought of resting there ourselves ; and as the anthems of praise arise from within the sacred walls, we feel that the spirits of the loved departed are indeed present to join their strains with those of the Church militant.

This lovely spot has been brought to its present state of perfection by the untiring work of their devoted Rector, the Rev. Dr. Cheshire, whose hands have placed and tended every shrub and tendril, and whose faithful ministry among them for upwards of twenty years is repaid by the completion of this beautiful Church, and the entire love of all his people.

The good people of Tarboro' vied with each other in their hospitality, receiving the daily and nightly acquisitions to their numbers with the most generous kindness. A most happy impression was made upon all present, and the meeting of the Convention in Tarboro' will long be remembered with pleasure.

A LAYMAN.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

Proceedings of the Fifty-second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Held in Calvary Church, Tarboro', N. C.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called by the Secretary and the following Clergymen answered to their names, in addition to those present on Wednesday:

Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Rev. Israel Harding, Rev. Thomas B. Haughton, Rev. H. G. Hilton, Rev. G. W. Phelps, and the following additional Lay Delegates, viz:

T. H. B. Myers, J. A. Tankard, C. Q. Thomas, John S. Henderson, Rich. Williams, W. J. Foreman, N. E. Price, R. W. Joyner, J. E. Winder, G. W. Mordecai, J. Smith, W. H. Shields, W. R. Boyd, John Wilkes, W. H. Battle, C. W. Wood, Thos. H. Gilliam, W. H. Hardison, John Hughes, G. W. Cox, E. S. Laughinghouse, S. L. Hall, and Nathan Harding.

Twelve Parishes were reported as represented, besides those yesterday.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Huske:

Resolved, That visiting Clergymen from other Dioceses and Clergymen of this Diocese, but not canonically entitled to seats in this Convention and Candidates for holy orders, be invited to take honorary seats in this Convention.

Mr. H. thought that the Constitution should be respected, and no member of less than twelve months standing should be received and considered as members.

Mr. Forbes called the attention of the Convention to the fact that five delegates were present from one Parish, upon which the Secretary explained that the proper course was to call the roll until four delegates answered; to which no objection was raised.

The Committee on Elections made the following report through its Chairman, Rev. R. B. Sutton:

The Committee on Elections beg leave to report that they find all the certificates of Lay Delegates in due form, except that of Christ Church, New Bern, which is signed by the Rector, instead of the Secretary of the Vestry, as required by the Canon. Nevertheless being satisfied that the election was properly held and the delegates elected according to the Cannon, they recommend the following resolution,

Resolved, That the persons named in the Certificate be admitted as delegates to this Convention.

Signed R. B. SUTTON, Chairman.

The report after several amendments was then adopted.

The question of the admission of the new parishes was next taken up and elicited considerable debate.

Dr. DeRosset moved that the Report be so amended that the Secretary be authorized to alter or amend the list as to strike out all who are not residents of the Diocese and append them as honorary members. Gen'l Barringer opposed the motion, when it was withdrawn by Dr. DeRosset.

Certificates of the Election of Lay Delegates to the Convention, by St. James' Church, Beaufort county and St. Barnabas Church, Snow Hill, were handed in.

On motion of Judge Battle the vote admitting these parishes was reconsidered.

On motion of the same the recommendation of the Committee was laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Mason then took the chair in absence of the Bishop.

The reading of the Annual Address of the Bishop was delayed, upon motion of Mr. K. H. Smith, and the Convention proceeded to take up the next business in order.

The standing committees then made reports.

Col. S. L. Fremont, chairman of the committee appointed at the last Convention, made his report, which was adopted, and upon motion of Mr. John Hughes the name of Kemp P. Battle was added to the committee, and upon motion of Dr. DeRosset, the committee was continued until next Convention.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. John Wilkes, was then read and, on motion of Mr. DeRosset, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Col. Fremont moved that a committee of five be appointed who should be required to report instructions for the delegates to the General Convention, and, in doing so, the Col. explained that his object in making the motion was to obviate any difficulty in regard to the election of an Assistant Bishop, or divide the Diocese. The committee should suggest and submit some plan.

The committee appointed to prepare an address on the relaxation of the Canons of the Convention, in regard to the division of the Dioceses to be laid before the General Convention was read by Rev. Mr. Watson, its chairman, and was universally regarded as a most consummate and finished report.

On motion of Col. Fremont, the consideration of the subject of the address was postponed until 4 o'clock, p. m.

Before reading the report, Rev. Mr. Watson explained that it was of considerable length, and considering its general importance, he would suggest that its reading be postponed until the appearance of the Bishop, but after discussion it was resolved that the report be immediately proceeded with.

The Bishop then took the Chair and read his annual address, which was more than usually interesting, and was listened to with the utmost respect and interest.

The Convention then adjourned until 3½ o'clock, p. m.

The Convention was called to order at the appointed hour.

The committee on the subject of the Parishes in this Diocese, appointed by the Convention, stated that they had no report to make, and thereupon on motion of Rev. Mr. Forbes, the committee was continued until next Convention, but upon motion of Judge Battle, on discussion, this committee was discharged.

The Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Rev. Edwin Gear and W. B. Sheppard, Rob't Strange and W. G. Lamb, lay delegates, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Dr. DeRosset, it was resolved that the Secretary be requested to report to the Convention, as soon as it can be prepared, as complete a list as practicable of all the Parishes in the Diocese which have been admitted into the union with the Convention and which are now in existence, specifying such as have been represented at any Convention since, or neglected to appoint delegates since 1865 and as far as can be ascertained, the causes of such want of representation.

On motion of Judge Battle, it was resolved that the committee appointed at the last Convention be instructed to enquire into this matter and be thereupon discharged from further duty.

The Rev. Mr. Hilliard, as chairman of the committee to take into consideration the subject of Convocations, made a report and the recommendation embraced therein was referred to the committee on Canons.

The Bishop then announced that the hour had arrived for the special order of the day—which was on the subject of the Address of the committee of the Division of Dioceses, and which recommended the same to the Church of the United States for its favorable consideration.

Mr. Hughes thought that the report of the committee should be adopted and that it should be presented to the favorable consideration of the Churches in the United States.

Rev. Mr. Bransom was of the opinion that the committee were appointed for a specific purpose, and was under the impression that the report fully endorsed the Provincial system. It was only the *Southern* Dioceses that felt the general necessity of such a change, and he did not think that the condition of the country was rife for such a change at present.

Mr. Forbes stated that all the leading journals of the country had been presenting this subject for many years, and this Convention now should take immediate action.

If the policy and change is right then it should be adopted, and no one should be afraid to call for it; he was anxious to get the Church completed at once, and this subject should be at once demanded as a part of the primitive Church.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Hughes, which was advocated by Judge Battle. Rev. Mr. Hubbard stated that the committee were unanimous on the subject at the last Convention when the matter received the utmost consideration.

The debate was continued at considerable length and was participated in by Revs. Messrs. Branson, Forbes, Mason, Hubbard and Mr. Smith; upon motion of Dr. DeRosset, the committee was authorized to print and distribute five hundred copies of the Address and that the Treasurer be instructed to pay the necessary expenses on the requisition of the Chairman.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Mordecai, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Convention be requested, as far as practicable, to procure all the Title Deeds of the property of the Church at large in the Diocese and report to the next Convention.

Rev. J. Buxton, Agent of the Diocese for the collecting funds for the Associate Mission and Training School for the Ministry, to be established at Asheville, made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

The Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, a. m., Friday.

Services at night were celebrated by the Rev. Edwin Gear and the Rev. Thos. B. Haughton—Sermon by the Rev. George Patterson—Text, St. Matt. xx. 6.

Reported for the Journal.

FRIDAY, May 8—9 o'clock A. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll was called and the following members, not before present, appeared and took their seats, viz: Rev. R. H. Jones, Rev. S. W. Kennerly, Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., Rev. H. A. Skinner; and Messrs. H. H. Lagille, Robinson, Piemont and J. M. Siterson appeared and took their seats.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read, corrected and approved.

On motion of R. E. Terry,

Resolved, That the portion of the Bishop's address relating to the deaths of the presiding Bishop, and of the Bishop of Missouri be referred to a special committee.

The chair appointed on the committee, Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., Rob't Strange.

Rev. F. W. Hilliard offered the following:

Resolved, That, for the more effectual and speedy success of the plan for raising a permanent Episcopal fund, the committee on that subject be requested to appoint Rev. G. Patterson or such other clergyman or clergymen of the Diocese as to the said committee may seem proper; to preach in every Parish and to visit every family as far as practicable, to solicit subscriptions and to deposit all monies or subscriptions for this object, which he may obtain, with the nearest member of the Lay Committee of eight; the necessary expenses of the agent to be defrayed out of the money received by him; this agency to be commenced at such time, and to continue so long, as the Lay Committee of eight shall deem expedient.

R. H. Smith moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was not agreed to.

On motion of A. J. DeRosset, the resolution was amended by substituting the following:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to raise a permanent Episcopal Fund be authorized to engage the services of one or more Clergymen of the Diocese to canvass the Parishes in all parts of the State and solicit subscriptions in aid of the fund at such time as they may deem judicious, the necessary traveling expenses of such agents to be paid out of the funds which he may collect.

On motion of R. E. Terry,

Resolved, That that portion of the Bishop's address relating to an Assistant Bishop be referred to a Special Committee.

The Chair appointed Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. J. Buxton and John Hughes on this committee.

On motion of Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.,

Resolved, That the members of this Convention having learned with deep regret the death of Chas. T. Haigh, Esq., for so many years the faithful and much valued Treasurer of this Diocese, and the true and upright Christian gentleman, desire hereby to express their high estimation of the worth of his character as well as of his important services, and to offer to the members of his family their condolence for so great a loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The following committees were elected:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clerical—Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Rev. A. Smedes, D. D.; Lay—George W. Mordecai, Kemp P. Battle.

EXECUTIVE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Clerical—Rev. J. C. Huske, Rev. A. A. Watson; Lay—A. J. DeRosset, M. D., Robt. Strange, S. L. Fremont.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Clerical—Rev. R. E. Terry; Lay—S. J. Person, A. H. VanBokkelen.

CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Clerical—Revs. W. E. Snowden, J. B. Cheshire, D.D., A. M. Marshall; Lay—Gen. W. R. Cox, Geo. V. Strong.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Curtis,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Col. S. L. Fremont, the Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, for his courtesy in providing extra trains for the accommodation of the delegates to this Convention.

8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The report of the Tellers of the ballot for Deputies to the General Convention was read and the following named gentlemen were declared elected:

Clerical—Revs. R. S. Mason, D.D., A. A. Watson, J. B. Cheshire, D.D.; Lay—Hon. W. H. Battle, R. H. Smith, A. J. DeRosset, Robt. Strange.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for a fourth Clerical Deputy.

After the ballot, Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D.D., was declared elected.

On motion, the Convention went into an election of Alternate Delegates to the General Convention.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Clerical—Rev. J. C. Huske, Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. B. S. Bronson; Lay—John Wilkes, John Hughes, Kemp P. Battle, G. W. Mordecai.

On motion of Rev. B. S. Bronson,

Resolved, That the committee on Education be instructed to address an appeal to the different Parishes, soliciting their contributions to the aid of the Education Fund.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to act in concurrence with the Rector of St. Mary's for the securing of funds for the education of young ladies of the South.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen to act as this committee:

Clerical.—Revs. B. S. Bronson, M. A. Curtis, D.D. Lay.—Gen. W. R. Cox.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, to meet in the old Church.

SATURDAY, May 9, 10 o'clock A. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of W. R. Cox,

Resolved, That the next Annual Convention shall be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, the third Wednesday in May, 1869.

The special order for 11 o'clock—the consideration of the subject of an Assistant Bishop, was taken up.

On motion of R. H. Smith,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on the subject of an Assistant Bishop be concurred in.

Morning prayers were recited by the Rev. Israel Harding. Sermon by the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, of Asheville; Text—St. Luke xv, 17.

Convention adjourned *sine die* this 6:30 P. M.

At night Divine Service was celebrated by the Revs. Messrs. Vaughan and Wm. R. Wetmore. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. A. Watson, from the Epistle of St. Paul, the Apostle, to the Hebrews, xiii chap. and 14th v.

After the sermon, the Rt. Rev., the Bishop of North Carolina, celebrated the Scriptural Rite of Confirmation, when five persons received the laying on of Apostolic Hands.

On Sunday the Bishop consecrated the new Church in Tarboro'. A procession was formed in and near the old Church, consisting of the Lay Delegates to the Convention, the Deacons and Priests in their proper vestments, and the Bishop in his Episcopal robes. At eleven o'clock the Bishop entered the new Church, followed by his Clergy and the Lay members of the late Convention, repeating the xxiv Psalm of the Psalter. After the procession had reached the Chancel the Consecration Service was proceeded with by the Bishop.—The Sentence of Consecration was read by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., Rector of the Parish.

Morning service was recited by the Rev. H. A. Skinner, Assistant Rector of St. John's, Wilmington, and by the Rev. G. Patterson, who read the lessons.

The Ante-Communion service was celebrated by the Rev. A. A. Watson—the Bishop reading the Gospel.

The sermon was delivered by the Bishop from the words written in St. Mark, xiv, 8, "She hath done what she could." The sermon was replete with power and instruction, teaching the faithful that God was not pleased to allow His Temples to look and be like barns, whilst His people dwelt in houses ceiled with cedar and painted with vermillion; but that it was their duty as Christians to make direct offerings to God, so far as their means would allow, and such as should show to all men that He would be worshiped in the beauty of Holiness, and that His Holy Temple might be glorious with splendor.

After the sermon, which was attentively listened to by a large congregation, the Bishop celebrated the Holy Eucharist, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kennerly.

The Blessed Sacrament was administered to the Clergy by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cheshire, and to the Laity by the Rev. Messrs. Geer, Watson, Skinner and Patterson.

In the afternoon prayers were read by the Revs. Messrs. Hilliard and Geo. B. Wetmore; and a sermon upon the Resurrection was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, of Charlotte.

At night services were again celebrated, when the Rev. A. A. Benton, Priest of Wilson, preached a very valuable sermon upon the text recorded in the 2d Epistle of St. Paul, the Apostle, to the Corinthians, ix chap. and 12th v.

Seldom has it been the privilege of the Convention to listen to more instructive sermons than were preached by the Bishop of the Diocese and the Rev. Messrs. Snowden, Watson, Bronson and Benton. They were exactly suited to the several occasions on which they were delivered, and like good seed sown, it is trusted that the fruits thereof may be found in the hearts and lives of all those who were present.

The hospitality of the people of Tarboro' was unbounded, and the members of the Convention will long remember the kindnesses which they received whilst sojourning in that town.

STATE NEWS.

RECOVERING.—The many friends of the Rev. Charles F. Deems, formerly of North Carolina, and now in charge of a Methodist church in the city of New York, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly convalescing from his recent severe sickness, and has already resumed his ministerial duties.

A MEETING OF WHITE MEN will be held in Oxford on Saturday 9th instant, (tomorrow) for the purpose of perfecting a thorough organization, and take such steps as may be necessary for their own protection, and for the overthrow of the negro—amalgamating—degenerating concern that has been puked up by a miserable radicalism, within our border. Let us have a full meeting. The lines have been drawn—the gauntlet has been thrown—and now, necessity requires that we should at once prepare for the occasion that *will* present itself, to shake from us the galling and degrading yoke that, by a pusillanimous ingenuity, has been forced upon us. There is no neutral ground now—no halting between two opinions. We must either be fish or fowl. A man who will not come out in such an emergency, and show his colors, is no friend to us—he is a secret enemy. He that is not for us, must be against us.—Henderson *Index*.

ARRESTS IN PITT COUNTY.—The people of this county would seem to be incurring the particular animosity of the United States soldiers just now.

We understand that a body of Cavalry have just been through the county, arresting every Conservative citizen who made himself at all conspicuous in the last election. Several of the more prominent were carried to Goldsboro', on the charge of endeavoring to intimidate voters, but not being able to sustain the allegations they were discharged.

We have indeed arrived at the lowest stage of military despotism. God protect the old North State in the future. It looks indeed dark.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

CHEAP LAND.—We recollect of reading some months since, in a Northern paper, that the taxes would be laid on the land in the Southern States so heavily, that such quantities of them would be forced into market under the sheriff's hammer, at public auction, that they would not command a shilling per acre. This prophecy has been already verified in the county of Washington Blair and Reuben Trogden. We learn that six hundred acres of good timbered land was recently sold at auction in Asheboro', at *ten cents per acre*. This is the beginning of the end. It is needless to add, not an acre of this land was bought by a freedman.—Greensboro' *Patriot*.

THE ELECTION IN MARTIN COUNTY.—The Radical leaders in this county have most clearly shown that they are not to be outdone in meanness by their delectable brethren in other portions of the State and that they are equally as proficient in the knowledge of how to make the votes count for them, whether or no. Even after giving the scallawags all the fraudulent votes they could obtain by affidavit and other means, it was universally acknowledged even by the leading Radicals themselves that the county had declared against the Constitution by a small majority and had elected most of the Conservative county officers.

But it was thought best as the contest was so close that the returns from one precinct should be retained in order that any small deficiency might be supplied by *cramming*. This was accomplished and we have no hesitation in charging deliberate fraud upon those who had charge of the box at that place, and to that fraud alone can be attributed the success of the Radical party in Martin.

We sincerely trust that the Conservative candidates, so justly elected, will contest the election and expose the fraudulent conduct of their opponents.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

COL. BOMFORD.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, held at the Mayor's office on the evening of the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Board has learned that, in the recent changes of troops in this Department, Col. J. V. Bomford, the Commandant of this Post, and his command have been ordered to Charleston: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, in view of its past official relations with Col. Bomford, and the officers and soldiers of his command, feels called upon to express its regret at having to part with a command which, by the promptness of its action and the value of its services in the preservation of order and the administration of impartial justice, has so endeared itself to this Board and to the community generally.

Resolved, That the high soldierly qualities and gentlemanly bearing exhibited at all times by Col. Bomford in this community, have won for him universal esteem as a friend and fellow-citizen, and excited the liveliest interest in the future welfare of himself and his excellent family.

Resolved, That the Mayor is requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Col. Bomford, with the request that he communicate the same to the officers and soldiers of his command.

Resolved, That the Clerk is directed to spread these resolutions upon the minutes of the Board, and to furnish copies of the same to the city press for publication.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE.—The Ladies of Newbern paid their visit to the Cemetery yesterday to deck the Confederate Mausoleum with their annual tribute of Spring's freshest and sweetest flowers.

May they live long to perform this sadly pleasant duty, and may their pathways in life be strewn with earth's choicest blossoms, and may their own, and the children of the slumbering dead over whose last resting place they each year place the floral offering, "arise and call them blessed."

New Berne *Journal of Commerce*.

EMIGRATION.—We are glad to observe that Captain Plumacher, Commissioner of the Swiss Emigration Society, has reported to his employers in Switzerland, recommending Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and North Alabama as more desirble for European emigrants than any Western State or Territory.

Richmond *Enquirer*.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES.—We learn from a gentleman who has visited Eastern Carolina, that the fisheries, as a general thing, are doing remarkably well—at some of them the catches are very large. So far as he could learn, the quantity of fish taken from the Chowan river was larger than in the Roanoke.

Norfolk *Day Book*.

MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.—A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Memorial Cemetery on Saturday at 4 o'clock. The grounds were in fine order and the display of flowers arranged in every conceivable form for the decoration of the graves of the noble dead, has scarcely ever been excelled. At about half past 4 o'clock, Geo. M. Whiting, Esq., announced the opening of the exercises, and the Rev. Wm. S. Lacy offered an appropriate prayer; after which a beautiful ode written for the occasion, we learn, by Mrs. Mary B. Clarke, was sung by a company of gentlemen. Mr. Whiting then introduced the orator, Capt. J. J. Davis, of Franklin, who delivered a touching and eloquent address. Most of the crowd stood during the entire exercises, and all seemed interested in the solemn and appropriate services. The graves were most beautifully decorated with flowers and at a late hour the crowd dispersed.

Our space will not allow a particular notice of Capt. Davis' excellent address.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—We learn that "Oak City Council" No. 16, F. of T., contemplate having a celebration in this city sometime during the next month.—Several distinguished members of the order from other parts of the State are expected to be present on the occasion, and deliver addresses.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

MR. FARLEY ELLIS, we learn, has recovered his daughter. He found her in Moore county, whither she had been led by her black seducer, Wash Smith.

Salisbury *Old North State*.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.—The southern portion of this county was visited by a very destructive hail storm on last Wednesday. The hail stones were quite large, larger than partridge eggs, and the earth was covered to the depth of several inches. We have not learned, but suppose that much damage was done.

Salisbury *Old North State*.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—Hail of unusually large size, fell in Big Island neighborhood on Thursday afternoon. We are informed that the storm came on very suddenly, and was as violent as any that has occurred within ten years

Rutherford *Vindicator*.

SUPERSTITIOUS.—The negroes of Guilford, N. C., have a strange tale of a man who went fishing near that place a few weeks ago. They say he has been sitting for several weeks, with a pole in his hand, and cannot be got off. At every effort to remove him, he cries out with pain, and blood gushes out of the stone. When his friends attempt to take the pole from him his hands bleed, and in this horrible condition he sits fishing day by day.

Buffalo (N. Y.) *Gazette*.

THE funeral of Mrs. Laura B. Hughes was very largely attended, from the residence of her husband, Dr. Jas. B. Hughes, yesterday afternoon. The sermon of the Rev. M. Gordon, and the solemn, yet beautiful services of the Episcopal Church, were impressively delivered and read. An appropriate obituary of this most estimable lady will be prepared for publication. The entire community deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and children.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

JOHN P. KRIDER.—We learn from a private letter from Idaho City, Idaho Territory, that Mr. J. P. Krider, a native of this county, and well known to many persons in this vicinity, came to a violent death, in San Francisco, California, on the 13th January, last. He had gone to that city on business, and on the night of the 12th, while returning from the theatre, was beset by robbers, who inflicted upon him wounds of which he died the next day.

Deceased left three children in Idaho to lament the untimely death of a fond parent.—Salisbury *Old North State*.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESIDENT.—WASHINGTON, May 10.—The new Constitution of North Carolina was yesterday presented to the President by Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, President of the late Constitutional Convention, who was accompanied by Mr. E. R. Stanley, of the same State.—Mr. Cowles also presented a letter from Gen. Canby, certifying to the ratification of the Constitution by the people.

Mr. Cowles briefly stated the object of the visit, and presented the document to the President, who then invited the gentlemen to be seated, and entered into a familiar conversation with them. The reception was, on the whole, cordial and pleasant. While speaking of the resources, proposed railroad, &c., of Western North Carolina, of which Mr. Cowles is a resident, and of Eastern Tennessee, the President's own home, embracing the mountain district extending into both States, Mr. Johnson manifested a lively interest, and showed a warm attachment to that section, owing in part, perhaps, to his expectation of soon becoming again a resident thereof.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.—Your many readers in North Carolina will be particularly gratified to learn that Dr. Otis T. Manson, so very popular in that State, has been appointed by the Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia, Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy. Dr. Manson is a native of Richmond and a graduate of this college. He removed to North Carolina in 1841, settled and married in Granville county, and soon achieved eminence in the practice of his profession. During the war he was appointed by Gov. Vance Medical Agent of the State for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina troops in Virginia. The appointment is a capital one, and will give wide spread satisfaction.

Cor. of Petersburg *Express*.

APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, has tendered the position of Private Secretary on his staff to Robt. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.

HOMICIDE AT WASHINGTON, N. C.—A party of colored men were out serenading on Saturday night and, having considerable whiskey aboard, got into a quarrel among themselves; during the fracus one Isaac Shaw stabbed James Fisher in the fleshy part of the thigh, cutting the main artery. Fisher attempted to walk to the doctor's, but had only got a few steps when he fell, exhausted from loss of blood.—Shaw, with the assistance of some of the others, picked him up and carried him to the office of Dr. McDonald. Shaw himself waking the doctor up, who procured a cot and, laying the wounded man upon it in his back office, dressed the wound. It bled profusely, and Fisher died in the morning. Shaw made his escape to the swamp toward Plymouth. Deputy Sheriff Mason and a posse of colored men are out after him. The chances are doubtful of his being captured.—Newbern *Republican*.

CRABTREE AND HALLSVILLE.—At Crabtree, in Yancey county, sixty-three votes were cast, in the late election, and not a Radical vote among them. Our friend of the Asheville News asks: "Is there another precinct in the State that can make as *white* a showing as Crabtree?" Yes, there's Hallsville, in Duplin, where, in a vote of not quite one hundred and fifty, there was not a scallawag. Hurrah for Crabtree and Hallsville!

RADICAL OFFICIALS.—The Radical Sheriff elect of Buncombe is a fair specimen of the *competency* of most of the newly-elected Radical officials in this State. The following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of a "Notis" of a sale written and posted up by that individual:

"NOTIS.—By virtue of an execution issue and directid to me by the Clark, of the Contey Corte of Buncomb Conty aGanes the estate of ——— ——— offer at publick sale at Her one Hose one the 6 day of Feb 1868 to the highest bidder the following property of the said ——— ——— to wit one Mare Jain the 23 1868

By J Sumner D S"

[We will venture a considerable amount that the Radical sheriff of Edgecombe cannot write a correct "Notis."—JOUR.]

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Congressional, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13—P. M.

SENATE—A communication from General Grant, covering voluminous information from the Southern States, was referred to the Military Committee.

The Chair presented the Constitution of South Carolina, which was referred to the committee on Territories.

A joint resolution received from the Ohio Legislature, looking to the preservation of life on water, was referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sherman presented resolutions from the Ohio Legislature protesting against the reconstruction acts and instructing her Senators, and requesting her Representatives to vote for their repeal; also, protesting against the limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sherman regarded this as extraordinary, and at his instance it was tabled.

Forney's resignation was laid on the table against Mr. Cameron's motion that it be accepted immediately.

A bill admitting Arkansas, after an effort to pass it at once, was referred to the Judiciary committee with instructions to report on Saturday, so that the Senate could act on it on Monday. After which the Senate adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE—The bill admitting several Southern States was taken up.

Mr. Stevens offered the following amendment: *Provided*, That the provision of the seventeenth section of the Constitution of the State of Georgia shall not apply to a debt due to any person who during the whole time of the late rebellion was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession.

Mr. Stevens gave notice that he would call the previous question this evening, in order that the vote might be taken the first thing to-morrow.

Mr. Beck argued in opposition, making very strong points.

Mr. Robinson followed, when the House adjourned without seconding the previous question.

This morning's New York Times has the following:

"Impeachment has failed. The postponement of the vote until Saturday is a confession of the fact, and the declaration on the part of the prosecution that it will not be taken even then, unless conviction be certain, indicates a belief that the whole thing must be abandoned."

It is stated here to-day that a member of Congress has received a dispatch from Chicago, stating that the Tribune, a Republican paper of that city, has come out boldly in support of the acquittal Senators.

Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, visited the House of Representatives to-day.

Both parties seem equally confident of the final vote on the impeachment of the President of the United States.

High treasury officials oppose the new revenue bill on account of changes in the appointing power.

It has been raining here thoughout the whole day.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 14—Noon.

Gold 140. Sterling Exchange 110¼. Bonds—old, 109; new 109⅜; Virginia Sixes 51½. Tennessee Sixes, new issue, 66¾.

Flour quiet and quotations unchanged. Wheat is a shade better. Corn firm. Mess Pork quiet at $28 50. Lard steady. Cotton—market is a shade firmer—middling 30@30¼ cents. Freights dull. Spirits Turpentine 59 cents ₱ gallon.—Rosin steady—common strained $3 25.

From the Nashville Dispatch.

A Horrible Discovery—What was Found in a Trunk.

Lynnville, a little "settlement" and railway station on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, sixty-three miles from this city, has been thrown into a fever of excitement by a most remarkable discovery in the house of a widow woman, Mrs. Frances Strickland, who resides at that place. A day or two since, the body of an infant, badly decomposed and with both legs severed below its knees, was found stowed away in her trunk, and had apparently been there a considerable length of time, the guilty mother not having the courage to undertake its removal and burial. She was placed under arrest, along with a grocer named William Brickean, during the war a soldier of the Third Tennessee (Confederate) Infantry, who was alleged to be the father of the apparently murdered child. About two years ago, James Strickland, her husband, was found dead in the stable near his house, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and no clue has ever been obtained as to who his murderer could have been. Strong suspicion now rests on Brickean, as letters are said to have passed between the guilty party previous to the cruel death of Mr. Strickland. At a coroner's inquest, at which Justices Wagstaff and Shields officiated, a verdict was rendered to the effect that the infant was born of the body of Frances Strickland; that at the time of its birth it was a living child; that wine of ergot had been used by the mother, and that this failing to have the desired effect, violence had been resorted to. Mrs. S. asserts that the child was alive when born, and that Brickean was present at its birth. She also alleges that he picked it up, and that when he returned it to her the child was dead. It is supposed he crushed it with his hands. The affair has created a good deal of excitement, and more developments are looked for.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	33 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	9 00 @	11 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 50 @	3 00	
New	3 00 @	3 75	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	22 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	27 @	28	
Rio	21 @	25	
St. Domingo	28 @	30	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	26 @	28	
Strict Mid'g.	@	29	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	15 @	18	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 90 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	22 50	
No. 2	16 00 @	18 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	8 50	
do cut,	0 00 @	0 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	0 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	10 00 @	11 00	
Fine	9 00 @	9 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	13 00 @	13 50	
Superfine	12 50 @	13 00	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 45	
Oats	95 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina	10½@	11½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½@	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 30	
Northern	0 80 @	0 90	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	140 00@145 00		
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 40 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 90	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47½	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	42½@	45	
do bbls	00 @	47½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 00 @	4 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 25	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	3 60	
Tar, in ordr	3 10 @	3 20	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	5 00 @	7 00	
do No. 1	3 50 @	4 50	
do No. 2	2 40 @	2 50	
do No. 3	2 30 @	2 35	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	00 @	49	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	6 00 @	6 50	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	45 @	50	
PEA NUTS,	2 50 @	2 70	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @	5 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	00 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22½	
Middlings	18½@	19	
Shoulders	16½@	17	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	21	
do North'rn	17 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	50 @	55	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	32 00 @	33 00	
Thin "	28 00 @	29 00	
Prime	27 00 @	28 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.

"Buz, Buz."

"Here's a large mouth, indeed,
That spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas;
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs."

We took occasion a few days ago, in paying a just compliment to the noble and patriotic citizens of Duplin and Onslow counties for the very large majorities with which they had condemned the infamous Constitution, and in giving a proper endorsement to our friend, Col. WM. A. ALLEN, who had defeated poor Billy Hill so badly for the Senate, to say that the people had spit upon the treachery of Hill. For this insult to the "trooly loil,"—"our offence hath this extent, no more"—Governor Holden, puffed up with official pomposity and self-importance,

"—— deafs our ears
With an abundance of superfluous breath,"

and attempts to frighten us with the terrible anathemas of the Radical church of which he is the present head and front. We copy from the last *Standard* as follows.

"The above slur on William E Hill, Esq, is one of the highest compliments that could be paid him. Merely because he accepted the reconstruction acts in good faith, and supported the new Constitution, he is accused by the *Journal* of treachery to "the Confederacy." This proves that the editor of the *Journal* himself is an infamous traitor to the government of the United States, and deserves to be tried, convicted and executed for treason. We see that the brute and traitor, General T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and has given bond for his appearance. *There are other traitors who will be arrested and tried in due time.* Mr. Wade will do his duty as President. Justice, though long delayed, will be done at last.

So far as Col. W. A. Allen is concerned, he is banned by the Howard amendment. He will not be relieved by Congress, and cannot, therefore, take his seat. The probability is that, so far from being allowed to show his face in the Senate, he will not at any period in the future be even allowed to vote. Loyal men are going to rule hereafter, and traitors like Col. Allen will have to take back seats."

Of course we did not charge poor Hill with treachery to "the Confederacy," for we believe that, like Holden, he was very true to that Government so long as it seemed likely to succeed, and only deserted it, when Holden did, when its failure was sure.

Holden has so long tried to become Governor of North Carolina by legitimate means, that now through illegality, fraud and force he has succeeded in his wicked ambition, he begins to think he is the State, and presumptuously charges that anything said against himself or his friends is treason to the Government of the United States, and begins to brandish his official sword before their eyes, expecting them to be frightened by its glitter. He may "saw the air" to his hearts content, but he will learn that those who labored to save the State from the disgrace which his election entails are as far removed from the fear of his curses and denunciations as they are above the sordid and dishonorable course which has marked his political life and caused his present questionable elevation.

If loyalty to the Constitution and disloyalty to the Reconstruction acts of Congress be treason, then are we traitors; if to approve the manly and patriotic course of President JOHNSON, and disapprove the tyrannies and usurpations of Congress be treason, then are we traitors; if to admire the men who nobly and gallantly imperiled their lives to save the Union, and contemn those who cowardly exposed the lives of others to destroy it and basely seek to take advantage of their failure, sufferings and death be treason, then are we traitors; if to cherish truth, honor and virtue in our public men, and despise falsehood, dishonor and vice be treason, then are we traitors; if to support ASHE, HALL, BATTLE, MANLY and their noble associates upon our ticket, and oppose Holden, Caldwell, Rodman, Settle and their disreputable associates upon the Radical ticket be treason, then are we traitors; if to denounce the cowardly apostacy and abandonment of their Southern friends by these men, and protest against the negro domination which forces respectable people and great interests under the control of such adventurers as Ashley, Deweese and Schenck, be treason, then are we traitors, and should be forthwith "tried, convicted and executed."

We can assure the successful Holden that we have not a whit more respect for him, or admire more the means by which he triumphed, than we do poor Billy Hill writhing in the well merited contumely of the people of his native county; nor will he win friends, resist the attacks of a guilty conscience, or close the mouths of the peopeople, though he

"— have a swashing and martial outside;
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances."

Edgecombe and Halifax.

In those counties where the negroes had overwhelming majorities and consequently there was no expectation as to local success, and the only issue was to keep down the Radical numerical superiority to its lowest mark, the canvass is apt to be overlooked, as attention was turned to other quarters. Yet we venture the assertion that no where in the State was the contest more warmly conducted and the issues more thoroughly canvassed than in the large negro counties in the East.

Among those which have come under our notice, were the counties of Edgecombe and Halifax. We doubt if there were more ably and vigorously conducted canvasses in the State than in these two counties. In the former, Hon. GEORGE HOWARD, and in the latter, EDWARD CONIGLAND, two of the most able and efficient speakers in the State, neglected the demands of their very lucrative practice and devoting their entire time and talents to the cause, running upon their county tickets for the Legislature. In Halifax Mr. R. H. SMITH, a gentleman of acknowledged talent, of enviable reputation, of great experience, and one of the leading agriculturalists of the State, and in Edgecombe, Capt. FRED. PHILIPS, a young lawyer of talent and promise, and a speaker of force and vigor, also ran upon the county tickets and labored zealously and faithfully for the general good. The effect of their efforts is manifest in the result. Large numbers of negroes were registered just previous to the election; there, as elsewhere, native scallawags were candidates for office, and deceived the negroes by all manner of appeals and falsehoods, yet the white strength is more than maintained. We should think that but few whites deserted their friends, and this unanimity is the result of the canvass.

We are unwilling that the labors of our very best men shall be overlooked merely because they entered into hopeless contests, actuated by no selfish considerations, but influenced entirely for the public good. Such men deserve the thanks of all patriotic citizens, and should not and will not be forgotten.

The Alta Vela Letter.

The Alta Vela letter, which has fastened upon four of the managers who have prosecuted the President in behalf of the House of Representatives and "all the people of the United States," the odorous *sobriquet* of the "Guano Managers," deserves more consideration at our hands than the brief mention which it has received in the telegraphic dispatches. In fact, from the attention given to it in the speeches of Manager Boutwell and Judge Nelson, and the excitement it caused subsequently, both in the High Court of Impeachment and in the House of Representatives, it has become an important part of the *res gestæ* of this trial. The circumstances are briefly these: In his speech before the Senate, Mr. Manager Boutwell had referred to the difficulty between the President and Judge Black, imputing to the former some gross misconduct as a reason for the withdrawal of Judge Black from the defense in the impeachment case. It was well known, however, that the difference arose out of the President's refusal to take certain peremptory action, required by Judge Black, in relation to the island of Alta Vela, claimed by a client of the Judge's. Mr. Nelson, in replying to this portion of Mr. Boutwell's speech, explained the President's course, not only on the merits of the Alta Vela question, but by calling attention to the fact that four of the impeachment managers had signed a letter to the President, recommending the action demanded by Judge Black. Thus the President was placed in this embarrassing delemma—leaving out of view the merits of the question: if he yielded to the request he would seem to have been influenced by fear of the power which could be exerted against him by the signers of the letter, and by the threatened secession of Judge Black; if he refused he would lose the services of one of his most valued and trusted defenders. The New York Tribune says the letter was written "some time before the impeachment proceedings were instituted." The National Intelligencer, on the contrary, gives the following history of the transaction:

The impeachment resolutions were passed in the House, and the managers appointed February 24th.

The articles of impeachment were laid before the Senate March 2d.

The summons to appear and answer on March 13th was served upon the President March 7th.

On the 9th of March the following letter, dated of that date, and signed by four of the managers of impeachment—Butler, Logan, Thad. Stevens, and Bingham—was delivered to the President by Chauncey Black, Esq., a son and law partner of Judge Black, strongly urging immediate action by the President in regard to the Alta Vela case, of such nature as to amount to an actual declaration of war against San Domingo.

Again, on the 16th of March a copy of the same letter, dated March 9th, with the additional names of Messrs. Garfield, Koontz, Blaine and Moorhead, the willing witness for the prosecution, was delivered to the President by Judge Black. During all this period Judge Black was acting as one of the counsel for the President and in such capacity conferred with the other counsel for the defense, and actually prepared a portion of the President's answer to the articles of impeachment.

The copy of the letter of March 9th, which was delivered to the President March 16th, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1868.

Colonel J. W. SHAFFER, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—In answer to your question relating to the validity of the claim of the United States to the jurisdiction over the island of Alta Vela, upon considerable consideration of the subject, I am clearly of opinion that, under the claim of the United States, its citizens have the exclusive right to take guano there.

This is clearly indisputable, both by the law of nations and our municipal law. I have never been able to understand why the executive did not long since assert the rights of the government and sustain the rightful claims of its citizens to the possession of the island in the most forcible manner consistent with the dignity and honor of the nation. I am, yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

I concur in the opinion expressed above by General Butler. JOHN A. LOGAN.

And we concur:

J. A. Garfield,	Thaddeus Stevens,
W. H. Koontz,	J. G. Blaine,
W. Moorhead,	John A. Bingham.

Col. Shaffer, to whom this letter is addressed, was formerly chief of staff to Gen. Butler, and is now counsel for the Alta Vela claimants. At the time of delivering this letter, (March 16,) Judge Black urged with great earnestness immediate action in the premises; but the President, at this same interview, firmly and positively declined to act in the matter, and Judge Black withdrew, evidently offended at the refusal. On the 19th of March Judge Black transmitted to the President his letter of that date, withdrawing from the defense of the impeachment case. On the 22d of March he sent a second letter, of that date, explaining his action; and subsequently another of a later date of the same tenor. In the meantime the counsel had inquired of the Navy Department the mode of procedure in reference to sending United States war vessels upon such service as was desired, and urged this information to strengthen his appeal to the President for immediate action. The President felt most keenly the desertion of Judge Black, and only the allusion to it made by Manager Boutwell would have induced any reference to the details of the circumstances.

The Official Result in North Carolina.

Gen. Canby, in a letter to C. J. Cowles, President of the late mongrel Convention, dated the 2d inst., says that returns have been received from seventy-seven counties, which give a majority of 21,328 votes in favor of the ratification of the Constitution. Only twelve counties remain to be heard from, which will probably change the majority somewhat, but will so little affect the general result, that General Canby is authorized to state that the Constitution has been ratified.

Our New Government

The New York *Times* commends the tone of some of its North Carolina exchanges for their wholesome advice to our people, that however much they may dislike the new Constitution and the newly elected officers, they must submit to their fate, until things are changed for the better. That paper thinks if the Southern people generally would adopt such sentiments as the basis of their action, they would speedily get out of their troubles.

So far as the people of North Carolina are concerned, this advice is gratuitous. We are essentially a law-abiding people, and a quiet and orderly submission to the laws and powers that be are entirely characteristic of their history. The disturbing element in our society, and to say we had none, would be to deny that our government was controlled by human laws and officered by human beings, belong almost exclusively to that portion of our population who voted in favor of the present condition of things. A different result at the ballot-box would much more likely have produced immediate trouble than the one to which we arrived. The virtue, intelligence and wealth of the State were defeated, and these classes of society have little to make and much to lose by civil commotions and disorders. That a great revolution will and must take place is as necessary as that the laws of Nature and Nature's God are true. The present extraordinary and unnatural condition of affairs cannot last, or the experience of history means nothing and the direct commands of God are worthless.

But is not some advice needed for those who have been victorious in the contest just ended and their present ends at last accomplished? While the defeated party have prepared themselves to submit to their lot without murmur, we have direful threats, not only of perpetual disfranchisements and political disabilities, but of trials and death-penalties—not by irresponsible babblers, but by high officials—men whose hearts are consumed by malice and cowardice towards those who will not steep their souls in the foul dishonor into which they have plunged.

We call attention, in this connection, to the article from the *Times*, published elsewhere, in reference to the threats of such men, and containing a wholesome warning to the people of the North in regard to the purposes and wishes of the men under whose charge their cruel, illegal and unnatural legislation has placed the destinies of the Southern States. These things will not always remain thus, nor will these warnings be much longer neglected. The eyes of the Northern people are being opened and their sense of right and justice is being aroused. "It is a long lane that has no turn."

The Test Oath.

General CANBY, following the footsteps of his predecessor, General SICKLES, has recommended to Congress the abolition of the test oath in this Military District, and we should suppose if that body was open to conviction, the concurrence of such Radical authority, by persons, too, whose opportunities for judging of the operation of the present law are better than that of any others, and who could hardly be accused of any sympathy with "rebels," as their administration clearly proves, would be amply sufficient to cause them at least to remove the disabilities under which so large a number of our people rest.

General CANBY, in asking of Congress the repeal of this obnoxious measure, urges that active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration have been technically debarred by this oath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction. A large number of such persons have been elected in North and South Carolina at the recent elections, and the difficulties heretofore encountered, again present themselves in both States in greater magnitude. To continue the disabilities which exclude these persons, is to deprive the government still further of the services of intelligent and well-disposed men, whose technical disqualification is their only fault, and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State governments. General CANBY thinks the removal of the disabilities of these men will not only subserve the interest of the government, but prove acceptable to the people of the two States.

We trust the reasonable and just demands of this officer may be heeded. We hardly suppose he will, like the Governor elect, include among the "intelligent and well disposed" only such as may have voted the Radical ticket, for we cannot believe a life-long soldier, an occupation which teaches one to admire candor, truth and honesty, will hold up a reward for such remunerated friendship as Rodman's, Dicks' and Settle's, while he spurnes the honest manliness and disinterested consistency which has marked the course of BROWN, OSBORNE, TURNER, ALLEN and others. We hope that all disabilities may be removed from the officers elect. The endorsement which the successive Conservative candidates have received from the intelligent and well disposed white constituencies should be enough to entitle them to the favorable consideration of the representatives of white men.

We truly hope we are not to witness the removal of the disabilities from men merely because they have advocated negro suffrage, with no assurance that they will be faithful to any trust they profess attachment to, while others, faithful to every obligation into which they may enter, will have their very honesty made the instrument of their punishment. This mere mockery of government, if persisted in, will not and cannot come to good.

Mr. Oliver P. Murray, formerly of Baltimore, but for several years past a grocery merchant in Norforlk, Va., was accidentally drowned on Monday.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

Proceedings of the Fifty-second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Held in Calvary Church, Tarboro', N. C.

FIRST DAY.

According to appointment made at the last Convention, the fifty-second Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, met at Tarboro' on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Bishop Atkinson, of this Diocese, took the Chair and opened the Convention with prayers.

The roll of the Clergy and Lay Delegates was then called and the following were announced as present:

CLERGY.

Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, *Ex officio* President of the Convention, Wilmington.
Rev. R. W. Barber, Wilkesborough.
Rev. Angelo A. Benton, Rector of St. Timothy's Church, Wilson.
Rev. Chas T. Bland, Rector of Calvary Church, Wadesboro'.
Rev. B. S. Bronson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Charlotte.
Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Rector of Trinity Church, Asheville.
Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, Tarboro', and Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.
Rev. Luther Eborn, Washington.
Rev. Edward M. Forbes, Rector of Christ Church, Newbern.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Professor in the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville.
Rev. Rich'd S. Mason, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh.
Rev. Geo. Patterson, Assistant Minister, St. James' Church, Wilmington.
Rev. Wm. E. Snowden, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Beaufort.
Rev. Rob't B. Sutton, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro', and St. Mark's Church, Deep River.
Rev. Rob't E. Terry, Rector of St. John's Church, Wilmington.
Rev. John H. Tillinghast, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Salisbury.
Rev. Maurice H. Vaughan, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Oxford.
Rev. Alfred A. Watson, Rector of St. James' Church, Wilmington.
Rev. George B. Wetmore, Rector of St. Phillip's Church, Mocksville, Salisbury.
Rev. William R. Wetmore, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Lincolnton, and Church of the Redeemer, Shelby.

LAY DELEGATES.

EMANUEL CHURCH—Warrenton.
Peter R. D. Davis, T. A. Montgomery.

ST. JAMES—Wilmington.
A. J. DeRosset.

ST. PAUL'S—Beaufort.
A. C. Davis, Henry Rieger, Isaac Ramsey, John A. Hedrick, Wm. Alexander.

ST. MATTHEWS—Hillsboro'.
Thos. B. Hill.

ST. STEPHEN'S—Goldsboro'.
B. V. L. Hutton.

CHRIST'S CHURCH—Raleigh.
Kemp P. Battle, W. R. Cox. D. M. Barringer.

ST. JOHN'S—Fayetteville.
W. N. Tillinghast.

CALVARY CHURCH—Tarboro'.
Russell Chapman, Mathew Weddell, N. J. Pittman, J. H. Bowditch.

ST. JOHN'S—Wilmington.
S. L. Fremont, J. A. Willard.

ST. TIMOTHY—Wilson.
John B. Daniel, Thos. C. Davis, Geo. W. Whitfield.

TRINITY CHURCH—Scotland Neck.
R. H. Smith, Peter E. Smith, R. H. Smith, Jr.

ST. ANDREW'S—Rowan Co.
Francis Nelson.

The Secretary reported and the Bishop so announced, that twenty-two Clergymen, and Delegates from twelve Parishes were present, constituting a quorum.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until after morning service, which was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Revs. Dr. Mason, Hubbard, Huske, Terry, Watson and Cheshire.

The Convention Sermon was preached by Rev. Rob't E. Terry, from Proverbs, xxii, 6, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

After service the Convention was again called to order, when the following officers were unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT.

Rev. Rich'd S. Mason, D. D.

SECRETARY.

W. N. Tillinghast.

The Bishop then announced the regular Committees, as follows:

ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. G. B. Wetmore, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. S. L. Fremont.

ON FINANCE.

Rev. A. A. Watson, Rev. J. C. Huske, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Kemp P. Battle, T. A. Montgomery.

ON CANONS.

Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. J. H. Tillinghast, Mr. T. B. Hill, Gen. D. M. Barringer.

ON ELECTIONS.

Rev. R. B. Sutton, Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Gen. W. R. Cox.

ON NEW PARISHES.

Rev. W. E. Snowden, Rev. Geo. Patterson, Mr. Matthew Weddell.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M., on Thursday.

At night Divine Service was celebrated. The evening prayers were recited by the Rev. Mr. Bland, of Wadesboro', and the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. E. Snowden, of Beaufort. The text was taken from the Epistle of St. Luke, at the third verse, and was a faithful system of teaching—respecting the doctrines, and duties, and privileges connected with that Church, which does, in fact, teach all that is necessary to the devout reception of God.—Faith, which has been delivered, was for an eternal salvation.

MEMORIAL CELEBRATION—DECORATION OF GRAVES.—Agreeable to appointment the ladies of the Memorial Association and the citizens of Wilmington generally repaired to Oakdale Cemetery yesterday afternoon for the purpose of participating in and witnessing the ceremony of decorating the last, sad resting place of those who in life knew no defeat and were conquered only when Death's heavy hand was laid upon them. As a number of the business houses were closed, many young men were thus permitted an opportunity to attend, who would otherwise have been denied that melancholy pleasure.

The ladies arrived at the Cemetery about half past five o'clock. There they found the new lot wherein the remains of the Confederate dead have been re-interred in most perfect order and awaiting the reception of the decorations. Beautiful flowers had been twined by skillful hands into wreaths and garlands, and evergreens were not wanting to give additional beauty to the decorations. By request Rev. A. PAUL REPITON, with a few words in explanation of the object for which they were assembled, offered up to Heaven one of the most beautiful, feeling, fervent prayers to which we have ever listened. Expressive of the depth of our feelings and touching that tender chord which is ever awake to the memories of that defeated cause, his words sank deep into the hearts of his hearers. Our present humiliation and bitter suffering and oppression were alluded to, with entreaties to the Almighty Parent for deliverance.

There was no address delivered, this part of of the arrangements, by some sad mischance, not having been effected. The ladies then began to decorate the level surface of the earth, beneath which the bones of so many soldiers of the South are mouldering. In the centre was a large cross of evergreen, and to the right one of similar character which bore upon its arms the immortal name of WHITING, skillfully formed in letters of cedar. Lightly trod the fair daughters of Wilmington upon this hallowed spot, and mournfully, tenderly placed they, above that sacred dust, the offerings which they brought.

Immediately after the decoration of that one great common grave, the ladies and friends dispersed to repair to those private lots, wherein many of Wilmington's own gallant sons lay sleeping. Tenderly and reverently were nature's offerings laid upon the turf, and sacred were the tears dropped upon the graves of our RANKIN, QUINCE, VANBOKKELEN, WRIGHT, MOORE, MCRAE, and their gallant comrades in death, whose ashes Wilmington esteems among the most sacred of her possessions.

Daily Journal, 10*th*.

Our State Officers.

The Executive offices at the State Capitol are being put in complete order for the incoming Radical administration. The books are all being brought up to date and the papers so arranged that their successors, with ordinary capacity, can take hold at once. Simple duty requires that we should give a passing tribute to all of them.

The Executive ability of Gov. Worth has been fully equal to the extraordinary circumstances under which he has discharged the office. Nothing has escaped his notice and no duty has been left unattended to.—The amount of work he has performed with his own head and hands, is almost incredible. The intricate and difficult questions he has examined and settled, required not only good sense but a knowledge of the law and of executive duty of a superior character. If his letter book was published it would constitute a most able, interesting and important history of the times. The public interests he has carefully guarded and as far as he could do so in these disjointed times he has fearlessly and ably defended civil liberty and constitutional government on all occasions. A few of Governor Worth's appointments have been complained of and apparently with good reason, but those who know *all* the facts which have influenced him, exculpate him from all blame, believing that reasons of sound public policy have guided his entire action.

Gov. Worth has been greatly assisted in his arduous labors by the efficient and untiring efforts of his private Secretary, Maj. Wm. H. Bagley, who has shown himself an able officer. His office has been kept in fine condition and will be cheerfully surrendered to his successor. Other young men whose services have been needed have rendered excellent service in this department, of whom Mr. George H. Snow deserves honorable mention.

The Public Treasurer's office is fully up to time. The State has never had a superior officer in this department to Kemp P. Battle, Esq. He has devoted unremittingly his time and talents to the difficult and responsible duties of his office. The subjects of revenue and finance he has investigated as fully as it was possible during the period he has been in office, and he has illustrated the philosophy as well as the practice of these difficult matters in the administration of his office. We regard it as a great error in our system that the Public Treasurer of a State should be liable to removal for any other cause than for malfeasance in office. The principles of revenue and finance require a long course of study and practice to arrive at an approach to perfection.—Should he at any time propose a system which does not work well, the General Assembly has the correction in its own hands at once, but the difficulty of filling that office by thoroughly qualified men is very great. Mr. Battle has however **reduced the** business of his office to such a system that an intelligent and competent successor may take hold where he leaves it. In the clerical duties of his office, he has been greatly assisted by his Chief Clerk, Mr. Donald W. Bain, than whom no better officer can be found in the country. He is perfectly familiar with all the details of the office as well as of the Comptroller's Department, and his integrity and industry are not the least of his qualifications. Mr. Page also, though a very young man, has exhibited very high qualities as a clerk.

The office of Secretary of State cannot be better filled than it has been by R. W. Best, Esq. His careful attention to minutæ of the office, his forecaste'in keeping up his supplies and in attending promptly to all his duties, cannot be excelled. If his successor should make half so good an officer, there will be but little room for complaint. He has had excellent assistance from his Clerk, Mr. Syme, who has shown himself to be very competent.

The duties of Comptroller have been ably performed by Mr. Burgin. He found the office in bad condition as we learn, but his constant application has enabled him to reduce the office to system and it will be ready for his successor. He has made a most obliging and competent officer.

We are not sensible that any personal or partizan feelings have prompted us to say a word in the foregoing remarks. Our personal observation and acquaintance with the conduct of the various offices have enabled us to speak advisedly, and what we have said is no empty compliment, but comes from our own convictions of what is due to the several officers.

Raleigh Sentinel.

Death of Louis Bertrand Hanks.

Our community received with profound regret the announcement of the lamented death of this estimable gentleman, so long identified with the interests of Sumter, and for so many years a prominent and successful merchant of our town. Since the war, he removed to Charleston, where he instituted a successful Banking business, and where his sad death occurred. A man of intelligence—of strict probity—of the finest social feelings, he endeared to himself a host of friends who mourn (with poignant grief) his untimely end.

He leaves a widow and young son to whom he was devotedly attached, and whose loss is irreparable.—Sumter *News*.

[Mr. HANKS was a native of North Carolina, but had resided in Sumter, South Carolina, many years. Those Wilmingtonians who temporarily resided in Sumter during the war found him to be a gentleman and friend. May he rest in peace. —JOURNAL.]

The gunboat Heron is taking a week's cruise on Lake Ontario.

Radical Losses in the Popular Elections.

At every State election since the spring of 1867, the Radicals have lost ground. A comparison of the returns of the election in 1867 with those held in 1866, shows that the Radicals have lost in the States named as follows:

Maine	15,872	Maryland	29,212
New Hampshire	1,510	Ohio	39,7 4
Vermont	2,641	Kentucky	9 ,64
Rhode Island	1,1-7	California	16 52
Connecticut	1,531	Iowa	3,566
Massachusetts	37,363	Minnesota	4,864
New York	6 ,719	Wisco sin	19,143
New Jersey	17,949	West Virginia	5,393
Pennsylvania	18,102		
Total Radical loss in 1867			285,485

This year, says the New York Express, the Radicals have lost 746 on their last year', majority in New Hampshire, and 362 on that of Rhode Island, whilst the Democrats have gained about 900 over their last year's majority in Connecticut. Indiana, Illinois and Kansas show important Democratic gains in and since 1867—the Radical loss in Missouri was heavy last year, and at the local elections this year. In Michigan, at a rough calculation, the Radical loss was about 9,000, and we need not recapitulate the fall back this spring. Oregon held no general election in 1867, but has steadily decreased the Radical majority every year, and will certainly go democratic next fall. Delaware increased its Democratic majority in 1867, and will do still better next fall. Nebraska and Nevada held no election last year, and Tennessee is swamped in negroism and Brownlowism. The spring elections in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania indicate the Democracy will sweep everything next fall.

Another Military Order.

General Order No. 81, from General Canby's Headquarters, issued on the 6th inst., contains the following provisions:

I. General Orders No. 139, series of 1867, from these headquarters (paragraph 1, clause 2 page 2) is hereby amended by striking out the words "on the gross profits of all banks or banking institutions two dollars on every hundred dollars" and substituting in lieu thereof the following words: Twenty-five cents upon every hundred dollars of the shares of capital stock of all banks and banking institutions.

II. In every case of attachment pending in any Court of the State of North Carolina, or of the State of South Carolina, upon proof that the absence of the defendant, which constituted the ground of issuing such attachment, was occasioned by his seeking to avoid conscription into any military organization engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, the Court shall, on motion, dismiss such attachment; and all proceedings in prosecution and enforcement of such attachment are hereby declared null and void.

III. The sense of so much of the provisions of General Orders No. 20, February 12, 1868, from these headquarters, as relates to an additional assessment of a tax on personal property to defray the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, is hereby declared to be that such assessment of one-twentieth of one per cent. is to be made upon such personal property as was by law taxable, and included in the general tax assessment for raising revenue, and on no other personal property; and all property exempt by the revenue law of the State of North Carolina for 1866 and 1867 (section 8 schedule C) is to be in like manner exempted from the levy of said additional one-twentieth of one per cent.

IV. To remove any doubts, the office of Lieutenant Governor, and the offices of members of the Senate, of the second class, of the General Assembly of South Carolina, elected under the provisions of the constitution adopted in convention at Columbia, on the 27th day of September, 1865, are hereby declared to be vacant.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of May, 1868.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
5 per cent. bonds		$215,947,400 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	8,688,241 80	
6 per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,200 00	
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,442,065,450 00	
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00	
		$1,963,378,291 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
6 per cent. bonds	23,982,000 00	
3-year Compound Interest Notes	44,573,680 00	
3-year 7-30 Notes	163,490,250 00	
3 per cent. Certificates	28,330,000 00	
		269,375,930 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.		
3-year 7 30 Notes, due Aug 15, 1867	1,075,950 00	
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, Dec 15, 1867	4,745,280 00	
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00	
Treasury Notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	155,461 64	
Bonds, April 15, 1842	6,000 00	
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863	616,192 00	
Temporary Loan	1,032,400 00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	18,000 00	
		7,905,283 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
U. S Notes		356,144,727 00
Fractional Currency		32,450,489 94
Gold Certificates of Deposit		19,357,000 00
		407,953,116 94
Total Debt		2,639,612,622 38
Amount in Treasury, coin	105,909,658 00	
Amount in Treasury, currency	32,174,136 82	
		139,083,794 82
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury		2,500,528,827 56

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on 1st of May, 1868.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A comparison of the above statement with that for the previous month, shows that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $18,927,450. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $21,390,700. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,131,100. The debt bearing no interest increased $1,477,640. The total debt has decreased $2,106,710, while the debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased $18,680,859 80.

Stop dat Nockin' at de Door!

He is knocking again—the man and the brother is,—this time at the door of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now being held in Chicago. This is the great abolition, Radical "impeachment" Church, boasting of having a conference in every State and Territory, and professing (here at least), to have no objection to give the negro social equality. That may do to talk about in Charleston, where they know it will "rile the rebs," but in Chicago, it appears, a different view is taken of the matter. The Washington City and Delaware Mission Conferences have sent two delegates whose sanctity is of the coloured odour. The only two darkies in a conference of two hundred and fifty members. Of course you will think, gentle reader, that the door flew open wide and the two hundred and fifty charged at the two men and brethren and embraced them, only too glad to show to the world how miscegenating brethren should live together. Of course they did nothing of the sort. The two reverend gentlemen of colour were respectfully asked to stay out in the cold. After a long debate in regard to their admission the matter was finally referred to the bench of bishops. In the meantime the two gentlemen are still shivering in the outer atmosphere. O, consistency, thou art a jewel!

Balzac says women at forty-five often have new and stronger affections than ever before, and that their love is deeper and more disinterested than when they are young.

Correspondence of the Norfolk Journal.

Radical Frauds in North Carolina—How the Election was carried—Another Victim of the Greenville Affair.

TARBORO', N. C., May 4, 1868.—One outrage follows another in quick succession in this section of the State.

Your correspondent was in Martin county during the election, and on the 25th ult. the last precint in the county was heard from, which resulted in the defeat of the Constitution by two votes, and elected a Conservative sheriff by 135, County Clerk of Superior Court by two, member of the House by eighteen. The election in the counties of Martin, Washington and Tyrell; for Senator, gave Hon. J. R. Stubbs a majority of five, but the box at the precinct of Jamesville, in Martin county, being entirely under Radical influence, was kept open till the vote of the entire three counties was heard from, and the pollkeepers then counted so as to defeat Mr. Stubbs and every county officer of Martin, except sheriff, and his majority of 135 was reduced to about 60.

But, my dear sir, what better can we expect of corrupt political gamblers? It is their purpose out here to beat us; for one Rich, a rum-cask Yankee, elected in Pitt county, asserted in this town last week that "they are out here to vote us down, and if it cannot be done by fair means, they will resort to foul means most cheerfully."

I hope, sir, that when your election comes off, that the Conservatives will guard the ballot boxes as closely as may be in their power, and after you shall have outvoted them, if possible, don't let them out-count you, as in the case I have given above."

The horror of the affair near Greenville, which I reported a few days ago, is greatly increased. A daughter of Mr. Wm Perkins, a neighbor of Mr. Carney, was spending the night with Mr. C's daughter, and in the excitement was forgotten when the female portion of the family escaped from the house, and she has not been seen or heard of, and of course she is supposed to be burned. We all feel disgusted with men, soldiers and government.

Beverly Nash Snubbed by a United States Officer.

A gentleman of high standing sends us the following facts from Columbia:

Charleston Mercury.

A few days ago, after Nash had ascertained to his satisfaction that he was elected to the Senate, he called upon Major Andrews, Commandant of the Post, to pay his compliments. On entering the room where the Major was seated, he spoke, giving the time of day, when the Major enjoined: "Who are you, and what do you wish?" He replied: "My name is Nash, sir." "Well," says the Major, "what of that;" "Oh, sir," says he, "I am Beverly Nash, Senator elect to the State Legislature of South Carolina, and have called upon you officially to pay my compliments as such." The Major abruptly replied:—"Well, sir, *I neither give to, nor receive compliments from negroes.*" "But," says Nash, "*I am not a negro, I am colored.*" The Major brought the whole matter to a speedy and final close by saying: "*You are a negro, and as black a one as I ever saw.* I recognize but three races, and those are whites, Indians and negroes."

New Preventive of Cattle Plague.

Chloride of copper is now extensively used in Germany against the cattle plague, or rather as preventive. The *modus operandi* is as follows: Take green crystalized chloride of pepper, 8 gms.; spirits of wine, 2 kilog.; and dissolve. With this solution impregnate a pad of cotton, lay in on a plate, and set fire to it in the centre of the stable, turning the animals' heads towards the flames so as to make them breathe the fumes. This operation is performed morning and evening, burning one pad for every three head of cattle. At night a spirit lamp filled with the solution is lighted in the stable. To prevent accidents, the flame is surrounded with wire gauze. The liquid is also administered internally, with the addition of 15 gms. of chloroform for the above quantity. A teaspoonful of this is put in the animals' drink three times a day. As a further precaution the litters are watered with the same solution.

MR. LINCOLN ON CARPET-BAGGERS.—When it was proposed to reconstruct Louisiana during the war, and fill the offices of that State and its representation in Congress with foreign adventurers, "Old ABE" wrote the following letter, which is applicable to these times. Under date of November 21, 1863, Mr. Lincoln wrote as follows:

DEAR SIR—Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view, there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and to swear support to the Constitution; and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so,) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

Yankee Thrift.

Mr. John Brown, an American living in Valparaiso, Chili, has lent that city $250,000 in gold for internal improvements.—The history of Mr. Brown, says a Boston paper, is a remarkable instance of the force and perseverance of the Yankee character. It is but a few years ago that he landed at Valparaiso from a ship where he had worked as one of the crew, and with nothing but the clothes he had on commenced work as a journeyman carpenter. To-day his property is valued at five millions. He has an interesting family, lives in princely comfort, and stands at the head of social and financial affairs in Chili.

The Atlantic Telegraph a Nuisance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The existence of the Atlantic telegraph certainly lessens the interest of the impeachment trial. The bold statements sent through the cable keep the English reader continually in advance of any real information, and when he has read in one column of the newspaper that the case for the prosecution has closed, it is difficult to fix his attention upon those preliminary details which appear in another column. Except to persons interested in the rate of exchange, the Atlantic telegraph, as far as it has to do with public interests, has hitherto been simply a nuisance."

THE DAY FOR HOLDING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The resolution adopted by the congressional democratic executive committee requesting the democratic national committee to reconsider their action designating the 4th of July as the date for holding their National Convention is not likely to effect the purpose designed. This action having been addressed to the chairman of the national committee, Mr. Belmont, the latter, it is st